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VOL. XIII NO. 174 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th July	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	DELTA*		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th "	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th "	CHINA		7,952
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50. and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

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To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	3,060
12th Nov	MANDALA	8,246
26th "	DUMANA	5,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
24th July	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
7th Augt	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th "	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

24th July	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th "	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
5th "	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7038	17th July	25th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug	23th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sept	29th Sept

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

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1924

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New Insurance Issued	over Rupees		18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	"	"	86	"
Income - - -	"	"	4	"
Assets - - -	"	"	16	"

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

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M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SALEH MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA SOBHANI of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client Hassam Haji Tarmahomed.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the East side of Don Tad 2nd Row, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government land under Old No. 1600, New No. 7328, New Survey No. 2/1941 and Pension Tax under Old No. 271 and New No. 1877 and New Survey No. 2941 and Cadastral Survey No. 1117, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2145 and Street Nos. 405-407 and are bounded as follows, on the East by sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Jackeria Musjid Street, on the North by the property of Abdul Satar Haji Umar and on the South by the property of Aishabai widow.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1925.

REGE & SURAIYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23754

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of SAKALCHAND NATHALAL, a minor

and

In the matter of Suit No. 2050 of 1925 wherein Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., are Plaintiffs and KALIDAS NATHALAL and the said minor are defendants.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI and Co. ..... Petitioners.

To.

1. SAKALCHAND NATHALAL, the Minor abovenamed
2. KALIDAS NATHALAL, the brother and natural guardian of the said minor.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs herein have applied to this Court for the appointment of guardian-ad-litem for the suit of the said minor and that the Judge in Chambers will on 6th August, 1925, appoint you Kalidas Nathalal or some other fit person to be such guardian unless any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment.

Dated this 25th July, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23753

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of Bai HIRBAI, widow of Damji Bhanji, Jain, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1.) SHA DEVJI NATHUBHAI and (2.) SHA PADAMSEY VIRJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants Merchants, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort, the executors named in the Will of the said deceased, Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J DAVAR.

The 15th day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH AND GANATRA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

True Copy.
MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
23751

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1444 of 1925.

HAJI GULAM MAHOMED AJAM, of Bombay, Mahomedan, a Merchant, carrying on business at Nrislevi Street, without the Fort..... Plaintiff.

versus

Messrs. LALJI KHETSHI & CO., till lately carrying on business at Khaud Bazar, without the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,

KHETSEY HARDHOR,
Partner in the late Defendant firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 8,457-14-0 costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

Please take notice that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on the 18th day of August, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) in the forenoon when you are summoned to appear in the above Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are further requested to take notice that in default of your appearance on the date before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of May, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR.
For Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 25th day of May, 1925.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28743

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW POONA STATION.

GUESTS INVITED to the opening ceremony of the new Poona Station are advised that a special train will run from Bombay to Poona and back on the 27th July, 1925, to the following timings:—

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 11-30 a.m.
Poona	Arr. 4-0 p.m.

RETURN JOURNEY.

Poona	Dep. 7-0 p.m.
Victoria Terminus	Arr. 11-35 p.m.

Accommodation on the train is limited, and can only be booked up to the number of seats available.

Guests intending to travel by this train are requested to apply for accommodation at the Office of Mr. Romer, Personal Assistant to the Chief Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus bringing their invitation cards with them. Free passes for the journeys by this train will be issued by that Officer at the same time.

A. S ALCOCK.
Ag. Secretary to Agent.
C23719

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A SUPERVISOR for the Gadag Betgeri Municipality on a monthly pay of Rs. 100—125 plus 20 cycle allowance. A L.C.E. or B. E. is preferable Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th August, 1925.

PRESIDENT,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.
23752

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO IDAR STATE POPULATION.

WE, the undersigned, have learnt that for some time past some persons have started a MANDLI in Bombay, called the "IDAR PRAJEKEYA MANDAL", with a view to creating disaffection in the minds of the people of Idar. From the names of the few persons that have come to light it is found that they have left Idar, and are living abroad for maintaining themselves, and are consequently quite ignorant of the matters, political and national of Idar and the statements made by them in the articles and magazines published by them are groundless and false. None of them have been appointed leaders or representatives by the people of this State. In spite of that their ambition of becoming leaders of the people seems to have led them to start the movement. The people in general have nothing to do with their said movement, and they only will be held responsible for the agitation which they are carrying now and which they may do in the future. The people here will not be responsible. The bulk of the people are anxious to lead a contented and undisturbed life. If any individual has to seek redress from the action of some servant of the State, he can take legal and lawful steps in that connection, but they do not require the services of such self-appointed persons.

Dated, 15th July, 1925.

(Sd.) Seth Talakchand Amichand, Idar.
,, Dahya Mohan, Idar.
,, Devchand Virchand Vakil.
,, Chunilal Hargovind Vakil.
,, Meta Kuber Jethalal, Idar.
,, Meta Nanchand Jadavji, Idar.
,, Kothari Kalidas Nanchand, Idar
,, Maniar Prabhuram Devchand, Idar.
,, Seth Dalsukh Mulchand, Idar.
,, Mahashanker Anopram Jani Vakil,
,, Sha Bhaichand Manekchand, Kukadia.
,, Gosai Shankergiri Mohangiriji, Idar.
,, Dosi Kevaldas Raojibhai, Idar.
,, Dosi Mohanlal Rakhchand Vadalivala.
,, Amichand Mangji, Leader of 27 villages of Kadva Mubi.
,, Bechar Chatur Patel, Badolina.
,, Sha Talakchand Kuber, Bhiloda.
,, Sha Kodar Bhaichand, Bhiloda.
,, Sha Keval Venichand, Mhow.
,, Sha Hirachand Padamshi, Takatuka.
,, Sha Hemchand Harichand, Kadiadra.
,, Tarvadi Keshavrai Kashiram,
,, Ganpatram Talakram, Kukadia.
,, Travadi Pralhad Nandravani, Kukadia.
,, Travadi Jathiram Gawiashanker Kukadia.
,, Seth Mulchand Nanchand, Bhiloda.
,, Seth Dosabhai Asman Vohra, Himatnagar.
,, Bhat Kuber Veniram Badoliwala.
,, Bhat Hargovind Ratneshwar Badoliwala.
,, Patel Kesarma Dhanji, Leader of Anjana Kunbis of 27 villages Khedbrahma.
,, Rewashanker Rameshwar, Police Patel Radhiwad.
,, Surajram Gopinath, By the order of the Punch Radhiwad's Brahmins
,, Bhawanishanker Trikam, by the order of Gomtiwad Brahmins of Khed Brahmna.
,, Thakar Kashiram Purushotam of Bharampuri.
,, Patel Puja Bechar, Leader of Bhiloda by the order of the illiterate Patels.
,, Sha Mulakchand Mulackchand, Bhiloda.
,, Travadi Vashishanker Shambhuram, Bhiloda.
,, Bhat Jagannath Pitamber, Badoli.
,, Jani Prannath Dovshankar, Badoli.
,, Raval Mahashanker Mayaram, Badoli.
,, Savji Hathi, Police Patel, Vadali.
,, Seth Jivraj Bechar, Vadali.
,, Dosi Madhavji Revaji, Vadali.
,, Meta Madhavji Gotam, Vadali.
,, Sha Lalubhai Gulabchand, Vadali.
,, Dave Ganpatram Jayashanker, Vadali.
,, Vakil Lalu Bechar.
,, Vakil Chunilal Khubchand.
,, Seth Kodarlal Shivlal, Khedbrahma.
,, Odia Manekchand Padamsi, Khedbrahma.
,, Meta Maganlal Kodar, Khedbrahma.
,, Jani Jethiram Liladhai, Bharampuri.
,, Vyas Kodarlal Damodar, Bharampuri.
,, Bhat Devshanker Nandram, Bharampuri.
,, Kalidas Devdatt Pandya, Kadiadra.
,, Ebrahim Jethram, leader of Mumnana Village, Panlapur.
,, Jani Gulabrai Muldev, Village, Gotana.
,, Desai Jesang Dhirani, leader of Desai Polulation of Kadiadra.
,, Barot Nathu Rasji, leader of Barot population of Gundel.
,, Travedi Aditram Shivshanker, Cathiol.
,, Hari Tulsi, Police Patel, Gathiol.
,, Thaker Aditram Tuljaram, Gathiol.
,, Madhu Karsan, leader of Labodana.
,, Pandya Gangaram Dayaram, Chitroda.
,, Meta Dalsukhram Mulji, Chitroda.
,, Bhat Vithalram Jaydeo, Chitroda.

M1496

BRAIN NERVE ADAM'S TONIC PILLS
Quickest remedy for rebuilding the Weak Nerve cells and Wastage of the body.
M. T. MADON & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION.

THE PUBLIC CONVEYANCE (MOTOR VEHICLES) RULES, 1922.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914) the Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the rules to regulate the use of Motor Vechicles let or plying for hire in public places within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, published in Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 261 of the 17th July 1922, as follows, namely:—

The following additions should be made in rule 17.

Rule 17 to become 17(a).

"17(b) No motor vehicle shall be licensed as a first class Taxi Car or Cab which cannot seat three persons comfortably in the body of the car."

"17(c) No motor vehicle with engines of 12 H. P. (R. A. C. Rating) or less shall be licensed as a first class Taxi-car or cab".

"17(d) A motor vehicle which cannot accommodate more than two passengers in the body of the car or which has engines of 12 H.P. (R. A. C. Rating) or less shall only be licensed as a 2nd Class Taxi-Car or Cab".

Substitute the following for 81(c):

"carry a cleaner or any other attendant in the car or permit any person to sit on the seat beside him".

The above draft of a notification is published for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objection or suggestions with regard to the said draft which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police or the Secretary to Government, Home Department, before the 23rd September 1925, will be duly considered.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 21/23rd July, 1925.
23748

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS (one for first, another for second and a third for third class passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 4th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 22nd and 29th August, 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 23rd, and 26th September, and on 3rd, 7th and 10th October, 1925, for Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see poster notice at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Supdt.
Bombay, 13th July, 1925.
C23687.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN FITTINGS FOR COACHING STOCK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 pm. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 21st August, 1925, for the supply of wooden fittings, such as window frames, louvres, doors, seats, etc., required for the interior finish of coaching stock. Deliveries to commence 1st October, 1925, and to be completed by 31st December, 1925.

2. Detail specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Ag: Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 15/ per set.

3. No special forms of tender will be issued; tenderers should tender on their own form, or by letter, and envelopes, containing the tender should be clearly marked: "Tender for the supply of wooden fittings for coaching stock."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. The deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/-). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper, the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal, Calcutta.

7 The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender, or any tender.

R. McLEAN.
Agent.
Victoria Terminus.
G. I. P. Ry., Bombay.
C23749

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY
Tel. No. 20418

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

APOLLO STREET
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST DON TAD ROAD ALSO CALLED KAMBEKAR STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day, FRIDAY the 24th day of July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned immoveable property by order of and under instructions from the sub-mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Essa Haji Haroon, under the power of sale given to the sub-mortgagees under the Indenture of sub-mortgage dated the 3rd January 1924 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the sub-mortgagees of the other part.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land measuring 122 and 7/9 one hundred and twenty two and seven ninths square yards or thereabouts, situated on the west side of and fronting First Don Tad Road also called Kambekar Street outside the Fort and in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1331, Mandvi Division, Laughten's Survey No. part of 3002, Collector's New No. 3183, 3189, and Collector's Old No. 701, with the messuages, tenemants or buildings standing thereon bearing B. Ward No. 2644 and street Nos. 260-264 (formerly No. 17) and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Haji Ebrahim Ismail on or towards the east by the said First Don Tad Road on or towards the south by the house of Kalaeegur Essak Budun and on or towards the west by the house of Haji Tyeb Elias between which house and the property now being described is a sweeper's passage and which premises have been and now are in the occupation of the tenants of of the original mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands cwts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PRESENTS

HALL ROACH'S LATEST DISCOVERY.
THE MAN WHO MADE HAROLD LLOYD FAMOUS
A SIX REEL COMEDY FILLED WITH THRILLS, SURPRISES AND LAUGHTER
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 9
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing: JUNIOR T. T. RACE, ROYAL ASCOT, GIANT SPAN for Waterloo Bridge, etc., etc.,
FELIX GROSSES THE CROOKS
Showing All This Week At 6, 8 and 10 P. M
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co.'s
FILM
"HOTHAL PADAMANI"
Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Victoria Terrace" 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, opp. Dr. Masina's Hospital, Byculla, valuable and artistic household furniture, crockery, glassware, etc., etc., now on view.

The property of J. P. D'Arcy, Esqr., Supdt. Lighthouses, Salt Dept.

CRAWFORD and Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SWADESHI OIL MILL SITUATE AT NADIAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 24th July, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at Apollo Street, the whole of the Swadeshi Oil Mill, situate at Nadiad, containing about 6 acres of leasehold land together with the mill building, consisting of tin covered shed with big masonry chimney, manager's bungalow and tin covered godowns and all the oil plant machinery such as boilers, engine pumps, presses, elevators and all other machinery lying in the mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS,
Tel No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion
Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

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on 21 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the Bombay Suburban District School Board. Only Graduates with S.T.C. and administrative experience need apply to the CHAIRMAN Andheri.
A 23745

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS, capable of doing reinforced works, for taking agencies for Datta's patents on Improved Reinforced Brickwork Slabs, beams, improved Jack Arch roofs and on many other useful things in various parts of India and Burma. Please apply to the Patentee for particulars. A. K. DATTA, B. E., C. E. A. M. /I. E., Consulting Engineer & Patentee, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
A R1477

WANTED—An experienced STENOGRAPHER for Divisional Transportation Superintendent's Office, Jubbulpore, starting pay Rs. 80/- rising to Rs. 120/-. The applicant must have passed at least the Matriculation Examination. Apply in person to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF TRANSPORTATION SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus with original credentials.
A. 23747.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GUJARATI B.A., of American University, obtained Commercial Training (Diploma). Wanted SITUATION in any capacity. Write Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1499

WANTED—A SITUATION as Estate Manager by one with 14 years' experience as such. Apply to Box No. 902 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B. R 1504.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

TO-LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN in the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Apply the Bank.
C. 28711.

TWO BLOCKS are TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos Rent Rupees 225/-. 175 Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1434

TO LET—From 1st August, one OFFICE ROOM in a prominent business locality in Fort, opposite Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, with two independent entrances and about 225 square feet in area. Apply K. P. DAVAR and Co., Architects, N. M. Wadia Building, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Q R 1506.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/10 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. R1169.

KANDAHAR CHOICEST FRUITS.—Two pounds each Dry Figs, Apricots and Cake Sultanas 6/- Delivery Free. Quality wonderful. TRIKHA BROTHERS Quetta.
F. R. 1343.

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples, Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. F. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for marriages of Princes and Princess. Communicate with T. C. KAMDAR, Wadhwan City, Kathiawar.
R 1494.

FINANCIAL.

RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY THOUSAND on sound business worth nearly Two Lacs. Moderate interest. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 1493.

EXPORT-IMPORT:—Influenti l Businessman (Graduate) desires to join respectable firm or capitalist with substantial finance. Yearly profits Rs. 75,000/- Secured. Highest references. Bonafide inquiries to Post Office Box 449.
R R. 1487.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—(4) Asa Lees Mules 1889, 774 Spindles, 2-3/8in. Gauge. In working order. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, The Phoenix Mills, Parel.
N. R 1503.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—K. S. DESAI'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics. Time 6 o'clock in the evening Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, Sandhurst Road.
M R1500

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road. Classes from Balpothi to Matric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters.
M R1332

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta. 1187.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—Tea garden shares for sale.—The Jalpaiguri Tea Concerns pay amazingly high dividend varying from 60 to 350 per cent. For particulars please refer to Messrs. B M. and Co., Brokers, Jalpaiguri.
T. R. 1413.

PASSIANG SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes in "Commerce and Finance":—

New York, June 17.—The first condition report of the season, so eagerly awaited a few weeks ago, has already become ancient history, and the weather again dominates the cotton market.

Between reports of beneficial rains in some sectons of the belt and stories of continued drouth in others prices have moved back and forth like the shuttle in the loom. But although, like the shuttle, the market appears to be getting nowhere, it is probably weaving a fabric whose pattern will be visible to us later on. Whether the cloth thus being woven will best suit the bulls or the bears only time will tell.

At present the bears are making capital of every shower that falls in the cotton belt. They also point to the large acreage planted this year and the increase in the amount of fertilizers used. Sales of fertilizers in the cotton states this year to the end of May are reported to be 10.3 per cent. over 1924, 28.5 per cent larger than in 1923 and 84.4 per cent. greater than in 1922.

It is possible that the weight of these influence may make itself felt in the futures markets, but before accepting the inference of a bumper crop that some are already disposed to draw from the acreage and fertilizer figures it will be well to remember that the weather can change over-night, and no one in his senses fails to realize that the boll weevil must still be reckoned with.

On the other hand, any improvement that takes place does so only as a result of propitious weather conditions over a considerable period of time.

The critical period in the life of the growing cotton plant is now rapidly approaching, and no matter how favourable conditions may be it is almost certain that the crop killers soon will be vociferously proclaiming the destruction of the crop from time to time. In the face of this contingency those who would be short of cotton during the summer months ought to have a stout heart and a long purse.

In last week's shuffle the July contract lost part of the premium which it commanded over the new crop months, but the New York stock of certificated cotton continues to dwindle and there are some who look for fireworks in the July position before trading ceases in that option at the end of next month.

The Secretary of Agriculture last week approved an amendment to the Cotton Futures Act by which the inter-market transfer unit of certificated cotton for delivery on future contracts will be 25 bales instead of 100 bales, effective June 15. This reduction in the transfer unit will make the supply of certificated cotton more mobile.

In the dry goods markets the hot weather has stimulated the demand for wash goods and other materials suitable for summer use, but with these exceptions most of the business consists of small orders of the hand-to-mouth variety. Further curtailment by many cotton manufacturers is reported. While this subject is one of the chief topics of conversation in the dry goods district it has made no impression in the market for raw cotton, where the prospects for next season's supply hold the attention of everyone.

A GORAI GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 6th instant there was a regular commotion in the village of Gorai, when a number of people from Dongri came with Revd. Father D'Lima, their Vicar, to the Police patel of Gorai. They reported to the Police patel that a woman from Dongri came to Gorai with a young girl on some business and whilst on her return home she was caught hold of, hammered and robbed of her necklace by a Gorai badmash. The suspected person was brought before the Rev. Father by the Police patel, when the woman identified the badmash, having a mark on his head.

As the Police authorities are responsible for the investigation of all cognisable crimes, and they are held responsible for the maintenance of public peace and the prevention of crime, I hope in the face of the serious crimes taking place at Gorai, Mr. Ring, the Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District will call on the Fouzdar of Borivili to investigate in this matter and have the person punished accordingly—Yours etc,

"G. E."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

On Tuesday last the Board of the Bombay Port Trust, considered a report from the Port Officer in regard to the enquiry held by him relative to a slight accident to the s.s. "Jalavihar" while being berthed in the Alexandra Dock on the 28th June 1925, and accepted the Port Officer's finding.

The Trustees approved of the draft of a letter to Government in reply to a reference from the Government of India regarding the proposed future basis for levy of Port dues and Docks charges on vessels belonging to or chartered by Government. The Board estimated that the acceptance of the Government of India's basis of settlement would result in an annual loss of revenue to the Port Trust of about Rs. 80,000 in toll on troops and suggested as a set off against this that certain concessions at present enjoyed by Government shipping should be withdrawn and a charge calculated on the average commercial basis levied for shed rent, for occupation of the Ballard Pier or No. 18 berths or the Dock transit sheds by Government transports.

A lease for 50 years of a plot measuring 470 square yards at Mazagon Cottton Depot was granted to the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association for the erection of an office and dispensary.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 23.

The monsoon has again been vigorous in the Gangetic plain and submontane Punjab but is weak in Bombay and the Deccan.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the East and the North Punjab, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast and local in Assam, Bengal, Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar, South Hydrabad and South East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein one inch; Rangoon and Akyab one and a half; Bassein and Kyaupyu two; Dhubri and Silcher one; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling five; Chittagong and Jalpaiguri two; Noakhali and Daltonganj one and a half; Chaibasa, Hazaribagh and Darbhanga one; Patna and Roorkee one and half; Lucknow two; Ambala four; Sialkot one and a half; Simla and Dalhousie two; Sutna one and half; Mormugao one; Mangalore two; Hanamkonda, Madras and Cuddappah one and a half and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23rd July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 23rd July	
			1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 00	35 17	46 90	22 08
Fort	0 15	38 78	..	23 80
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 10	36 43	..	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 22.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.801 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	79%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	6 4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 "
Minimum do. do.	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	186 miles
Fall of Rain	0.20 inches
Total fall during month	7.24 "
Do, do year	37.93 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in h. m.		Jun.	ft in h. m.	
Thu	23	12 34	28 4	23	5 1 16 1	
		.. ..			18 29 18 3	
Fri	24	8 58	25 9	24	1 50 18 8	
		20 22	24 9		14 41 21 1	
Sat	25	0 53	26 1	25	6 38 16 2	
		13 28	28 0		19 34 18 8	
Sun	26	2 2	25 7	26	7 41 18	
		14 25	27 2		20 36 18 9	
M	27	3 14	25 3	27	8 17 18 8	
		14 58	25 6		21 17 18 8	
Tu	28	3 34	24 9	28	9 2 19 8	
		15 38	26 1		22 13 18 8	
W	29	4 39	24 7	29	10 8 20 7	
		16 30	25 7		23 26 18 4	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 24 (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 25 (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sun.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
July 27 (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
July 28 (Tue.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 29 (Wed.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 30 (Thu.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
July 31 (Fri.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.40" of rain. Ambala 4.50", Hissar 0.16" and Delhi 0.46". Skies are clear over the southwest of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and east of the division. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the aforesaid area; the minimum was lower than usual in the southeast of the province only.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.73" of rain, Mainpuri 0.32", Cawnpore 0.12" and Allahabad 0.45". Skies are overcast and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was below normal throughout the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.34" of rain and Mount Abu 2.35". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess at Jaipur. Day temperature was lower than usual in the whole of Rajputana; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.10" of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.22", Ahmedabad 0.18" and Indore 0.11". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly in excess at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the latter station and at Neemuch; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.29" of rain, Saugor 0.15", Amraoti 0.19", Nagpur 0.52" and Chanda 0.53". Skies are heavily clouded and at Hoshangabad humidity is in slight excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.17" of rain, Marmagao 1.16" and Karwar 0.16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.3 degs. (2 degs. above normal) and the lowest 80.0degs (3 degs above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.11" of rain and Belgaum 0.17". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active over the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab, the United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.79", Cuddapah 1.35", Madras 1.59" and Trichinopoly 0.74."

Forecast.—No change of importance is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd July 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues vigorous from northeast India to the Punjab, but is weakening in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Central India East, north Hyderabad, Coorg and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukqyu four inches; Akyab, Dibrugarh, Gauhati one and a half; Tezpur, Dhubri, Silchar two; Cherrapunji seven; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong three; Barisal, Begra one; Berhampore one and a half; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri two; Cuttack one; Purnea two; Darbhanga, Naya Dumka three; Mussooree, three; Ludhiana one; Nowgong two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.19	0.60	—0.41	2.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	1.81	—0.90	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.40	13.8	7.59	+6.23	34.77
Lahore	..	7.93	5.66	+2.27	19.62
Hissar	0.16	7.52	4.35	+3.17	14.47
Ambala	4.50	21.29	8.92	12.37	30.45
Delhi	0.4	11.56	9.04	+2.52	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.73	21.84	9.38	12.46	26.90
Mainpuri	0.32	16.13	8.41	+7.72	27.07
Jhansi	0.02	21.69	12.89	+8.84	36.17
Cawnpore	0.12	17.74	11.34	+6.40	35.92
Allahabad	0.45	27.89	13.29	14.60	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.89	+0.50	3.68
Karachi	..	1.66	2.84	—1.18	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.75	3.73	+2.02	11.79
Ajmer	..	4.80	7.40	—2.60	20.65
Jaipur	0.34	8.75	8.22	×0.53	24.21
Kotah	..	13.69	10.37	+3.32	28.23
Mount Abu	2.35	20.28	20.21	+0.07	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	2.65	6.60	—3.95	14.39
Dwarka	0.03	3.20	7.06	—3.86	13.52
Veraval	..	14.65	8.69	+5.36	18.80
Rajkot	0.10	7.22	12.22	—5.00	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.22	18.99	8.63	+4.36	21.20
Gujrat—	0.07	29.14	20.95	—1.18	
Surat					40.97
Ahmedabad	0.18	18.81	13.11	+5.70	28.83
Deesa	0.06	8.47	8.68	+0.21	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.02	10.80	10.72	+0.08	29.19
Indore	0.11	8.25	13.17	—4.92	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.29	30.63	20.16	10.47	55.11
Saugor	0.15	24.83	16.72	+8.11	44.95
Hoshangabad	..		17.50		48.83
Khandwa	0.02				29.63
Akola	..	7.61	12.74	—5.13	31.35
Amraoti	0.19	11.41	13.37	—1.96	33.03
Nagpur	0.52	19.11	19.48	—0.37	48.97
Chanda	0.63	15.46	20.69	—5.23	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	..	35.17	38.53	—3.36	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.17	41.65	55.38	13.73	99.98
Mormugao	1.16	49.67	53.48	—3.81	92.95
Karwar	0.16		67 36		120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.01	6.71	7.93	—1.22	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	5.40	7.67	—2.27	22.33
Poona	0.11	6.18	9.96	—3.78	27.11
Sholapur	..	4.90	8.03	—3.13	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.69	4.97	—4.28	20.90
Belgaum	0.17	25.97	20.20	+5.77	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	5.71	10.13	—4.42	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	10.68	12.82	—2.14	40.08
Hyderabad	..	4.79	9.40	—4.61	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.79	78.95	65.79	+3.16	125.68
Calicut	..	65.26	56.67	+8.59	147.16
Cochin	..	36.10	45.91	—9.81	114.51
Trivandrum	..	12.02	19.09	—7.07	64.51
Ceylon— Colombo	..	15.38	11.96	+3.42	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..				41.5
Bellary	..	0.29	3.18	—2.89	20.51
Cuddapah	1.35	5.04	5.75	—0.71	31.23
Madras	1.52	2.92	4.70	—1.78	50.74
Bangalore	0.08	4.66	5.88	—1.22	35.37
Coimbatore	..	3.08	2.76	+0.32	22.29
Trichinopoly	0.74	4.40	2.62	+1.88	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.93	2.63	—1.70	54.98

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 23.

A further moderate fall of 18 to 17 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation on reports of some rains. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 6 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New Work friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Think that present outlook justifies purchases around 23.00 cents and sales around 24.50 cents."

In sympathy with a further moderate decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2/- lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 416 1-2 and closed steady at Rs. 418/- on Bazar operators buying. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 452/- and closed at steady at Rs. 454/- on general buying. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 418/- and closed steady at Rs. 419/- at 6-30 p.m. Bazar operators and European Exporters were moderate buyers.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 393/- and closed at Rs. 394/- on Marwari Shroffs buying. Bengal July and January were nominally quoted at Rs. 381/- and Rs. 354/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a restricted demand from Exporters and Mills.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	419
Fully Good Broach July/Aug ...	454½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	355
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	395½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

Description, Superfine, Fine, F. Good, Good				
M.G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	419	409	384	374
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	470	460	450	440
M.G. Dhollera	463	453	443	439
M.G. Punjab-Americans	498	488	478	468
M.G. Broach	485	475	465	455
M.G. Southerns			437	427
			F.G. Fair	417

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	418...
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	453
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	354
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	394

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	390/95
Bengal F.G.M.G.	370/75	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	390/95
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	370/75	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	445/55	465
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M.G.	405/415	445/455
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410/420	445/455
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390/405	435
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	410/415	435
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	390/400	435
Amraoti Fine M.G.	375/85	425
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375/85	415
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	365/75	395/405
Khandesh Fine M.G.	350/55	385/395
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	460
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	450
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	445
Coompta M.G.	.....	445
Westerns M.G.	.....	405/420
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	430/40
Cambodia M.G.	.....	470/90

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd July, 1925:—

Cotton	5188 Bs.
Wheat	5440 Cwts
Linseed	2712 ,,
Rape, etc.	69 ,,
Gingellyseed	472 ,,
Poppyseed	33 ,,
Groundnuts	2973 ,,
Castorseed	2699 ,,
Rice	1885 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	2949 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	473 ,,
Juwar	200 ,,
Masur	81 ,,
Barley	78 ,,
Bajri	2260 ,,
Coal	650 Tons

MESSRS. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received to-day (Thursday) the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

New York, July 23.

"Think that present outlook justifies purchases around twenty three (23) cents and sales around (24.50) twenty four and half cents."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 23.

New York Market, 22nd July 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.78	Oct.	23.70—08	23.60	—18
23.35	Jan.		23.18	—17
23.67	Mar.		23.50	—17
23.93	May.		23.76	—17

New York Spot on 21st July, 24.25 —20, New Orleans 23.70 —15.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

Featureless market. October highest 23.83 (10-06 a.m.), lowest 23.57 (2-33 p.m.), range .26 points.

Liverpool Market, 22nd July 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.18	Jul.			13.07	—11
12.66	Oct.	12.65—01	12.63—03	12.59	—07
12.54	Jan.	12.53—01		12.48	—06
12.58	Mar.			12.52	—06
	Egyptian				
23.95	Nov.			22.95	—
22.90	Jan.			22.85	—05

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-05 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Memphis district, Arkansas Mississippi.

(2) Cabled 5 p.m.: Good rains in Amarillo and North-West Texas American Cross Rate 4.86 1/8.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh —	—	292,358	340,183
Central India	169	337,633	301,652
Barsi and Nagar	522	205,148	204,774
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,057	104,038
Berar	491	554,433	646,502
Central Provinces —	—	255,287	268,389
Total Oomras —	1,184	1,751,816	1,865,538
Dholera	667	310,422	183,473
N.W. Provinces	58	130,829	122,521
Rajputana —	100	79,736	89,668
Sind-Punjab	452	361,509	308,443
Broach —	—	481,563	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	1,286	194,639	183,513
Westerns-Northerns	1,441	101,987	87,287
Cocanada —	—	1,658	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...	—	34,638	27,884
Persian —	—	5,499	8,850
American —	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African —	—	63,835	66,195
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	3,495	826
Total —	5,188	35,31,275	32,63,955

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th July This year.	Last yea
Europe — —	2,073	651,416	1,070,036
Japan & China —	1,399	1,900,823	1,479,328
Coast Ports — —		30,820	50,191
Upcountry by Rail. — —		14,488	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — —		35,880	13,907
Total —	3,472	2,633,432	2,633,869

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 23

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	1925 Ready	1926 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—465/70	454	417 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	—410/25		393 1/2
Bengal M. G. Fine	—400/12		
,, M. G. F. G.	—385/87	380	353
Khandesh Black leaf	—375/90		
Khandwa-Sanavad	—390/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—385/400		
Harda	—380/430		
Ujjain	—375/430		
Parbhani Purna.	—400/420		
Nander.	—395/420		
Wardha/Warora *	—440/45		
Nagpur Katol *	—445/50		
Adoni	—415/20		
Sindh/American	—480/500		
Sangli Miraj*	—425/40		
Bagalkot	—425/35		
Coompta*	—440/55		
Tirupur	—475/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—440/50		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—435/45		

No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 22-7-25 —	9358000	6881000
,, Yesterday do —	2000	7000
Exports to date do —	8039000	6748000
Stock at Ports 17-7-25 —	200000	209000
,, Interior Towns. do —	179000	216000
,, Liverpool do —	718000	418000
Visible Supply 18-7-25 —	1361000	997000
Quantity in Sight do	14552000	11466000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
5188	3531275	3253955	3569869

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th July.

1924-25	1923-24
14488	20447

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-7-25	6,50,773 B/s.
last year—7,04,093 B/s.	
Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 20th July.	

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	663044	1072937	793144
China —	338490	237858	372352
Japan —	1562338	1241470	1677438
Coast-Ports —	30820	50191	47995
Total —	2594692	2602456	2890929
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	2335	1827	4695
China Japan & Coast ports —	45466	10778	10813
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-3-0	21-4-9	69-9-0	

Remarks:—1-30 p.m. Yesterday the New York market declined 17 to 18 points on the Weekly Weather Report being somewhat better than anticipated. The 3rd Crop Condition Report will be published in New York to-day at 11 a.m.

In spite of the easiness in the home markets the local forward market is steady at about unchanged rates since yesterday. There was only a moderate demand yesterday for ready cotton and prices are somewhat easier.

The Sampin market re-opened this morning with quotations at 322.50, 313.00 and 308.50 for July, October and January these rates being 2.70, 3.50 and 4.06 down respectively for these months.

Marwadi Bazar Thurs. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August Rs. 454. A/May 1926 Rs. 418 Oomra D/January Rs. 394. Bengal July Rs. 380. D/January Rs. 353.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spect. and for Exp 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.63 Quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.15

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.70
January	23.29
March	23.59
New York Noon Call.	
October	23.69
January	23.26
March	23.59
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.12
January	23.28

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	13.07 unchgd.
October	12.59 unchgd.
January	12.47—.01
March	12.51—.01
May	12.55—.01
EGYPTIANS.	
November	22.90

London, July 22.

Cuban Sugar	11/1 1/2
Exchange Belgium	105.30
Exchange Athens	313.00

Liverpool, July 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	13.07—.11
October	12.59—.07
January	12.48—.06
March	12.52—.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22.

July	29.90+.20
August	28.15—.10
September	26.95—.10
October	25.85 unchgd.
November	23.95 unchgd.
December	23.45 unchgd.
January	22.85—.06
February	22.80—.05
March	22.60—.05
April	22.55—.05
May	22.50—.05
June	22.45—.05
July	22.40—.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 22.

Scinde, "Good"	9.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	10.10
Scinde, "Fine"	10.50
Bengal, "Good"	9.80
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.20
Bengal, "Fine"	10.60
Oomra, "Good"	10.50
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.90
Oomra "Fine"	11.30
Broach, "Good"	11.25
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.65
Broach, "Fine"	12.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22.

July	13.07—.11
August	12.87—.08
September	12.69—.07
October	12.59—.07
November	12.46—.06
December	12.47—.06
January	12.48—.06
February	12.48—.05
March	12.52—.06
April	12.51—.06
May	12.56—.06
June	12.52—.06
July	12.51—.06

Tone.—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.
Futures at New York.

October	23.60—.18
January	23.18—.17
March	23.50—.17
May	23.76—.17
Spot Cotton at New York	24.10—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.50—.20
Futures at New Orleans.	
October	23.01—.20
January	23.19—.18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/8.
Demand Bills 48.575.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 69 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 22.

Futures at New York.	
October	23.60—.18
January	23.18—.17
March	23.50—.17
May	23.76—.17

WHEAT.

London, July 22.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. July/August sellers 56/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. July/August sellers 58.

Tone.—Market was dull and easier throughout.

Australian June/July sellers 57.

Choice White Karachi quoted for June/July shipment 56

Tone.—Market was dull and easier throughout.

Cargo, West Australian paid for May shipment to Portugal 58/6.

Cargo, Baril 63 lbs. paid for July shipment to Portugal 56/3. d

SEEDS.

London, July 22.

Linseed market was lower in sympathy with lower plate drop oil were sellers for lesser money. Close quiet at £19 3/1b sellers for August/September and £18 5/5 paid for January/March shipment

Linseed Bombay £22 1/2 August/September nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay market closed quiet and sellers at lower rates closed at £9 1/- sellers for August/September shipment.

Market closed quiet and sellers at lower rates closed at £9 1/2 sellers for August/September shipment.

Castoreseed Bombay was firmly held and closed quiet at £22 3/4 sellers for August, September shipment.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton July/August nominal £21 5/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton July/August sellers £21 7/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton July, August nominal £23 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton July/August nominal £20 7/8.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Inactive but steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/August sellers £21 3/8.

LINSEED

London, July 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags August/September done £21 1/4.

Tone.—Sellers offering at less money. Demand inactive.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net. 40/4 1/2 August sellers. 40/6 September/October done.

BARLEY.

London, July 22.

Karachi Barley July/August sellers 40/6.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, July 22

Sales opened to-day with fair attendance of home trade and fewer continental buyers. There was a good competition from America and prices generally were from par to 5 per cent dearer Karachi and yellows were 7 1/2 to 10 per cent dearer. Available 13,490 bales.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, July 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 22.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta August/September sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 16.

Fine White Java C and F. Bombay January/March sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 16/3 1/4.

Tone.—Market closed quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 23.

Ready prices have declined by about As. 2 per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,100 bags, showing a limited purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar.

Our Forward Market has also eased to-day, evidencing a drop of about 2d. in July and of about a Pence inu Jan.-Feb-March Shipment Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15-3 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment July Sh. 14.8 per F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 15.3 per F. B. H.

Shipment October-November-Dec. Sh. 15/- per F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 16/- per F. B. H.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachan d	No. 20½	0 13 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42-2	1 4 6
Japan	No. 20	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 1/8,
Bank's buying D. D., 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs, 745.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs., 810.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 795.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 103.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs., 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 132.00
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.

London, July 22.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 quiet.

London, July 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 43 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. Business was small and market close quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	747
American Dollars	273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	158 1/2
Shanghai	212
Japan	113
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 22.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	28.93
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.03

New York, July 22.

Demand Bills 48575.

London, July 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 10.325.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.413.
Exchange on London in Italy 132.05.

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 7/8+1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 5/8+1/8.
Conversion Loan £77 1/4+1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ £101 3/8+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57+1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2+1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged.

SHARES.

London, July 22.

Hongkong Bank £134.
Chartered Bank £19 1/2.
National Bank £46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £10.
Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-5-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-5-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-3
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-1

London, July 22

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½
Silver ready d. 32-1
Silver forward d. 32-1

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet and steady, China sold. Buyers came in after the price had been fixed. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 23.

Three months 4-3/16 per cent.
Six months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate—5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—4 per cent.

MONEY.

Bombay, July 23.

Call—2 per cent.
One month—1½ per cent
Three months—1½ per cent.
Six months—3 per cent.
Tone of money market—Easy.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 23.

Ready:—21-5-6
Vaida Sravan Opening 21-4-9, at 6 p.m. 21-4-9.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-4-6, at p.m. 21-4-6.
Teji Mandi.—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-2-0
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-3-0.
Tone: Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 23.

Ready:—72-4.
Vaida Sravan.—Opening 72-2, highest 72-3, at 6 p.m. 72-3.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 72, highest 72-1, at 6 p.m. 72-1.
Teji Mandi.—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 0-8-0.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 1-0-0
Tone: Market Steady.

METALS.

London, July 22.

English Best Selected Copper £64 1/4.
Standard Copper G. M B £62 1/4.
Copper Braziers £80 1/2.
Yellow Metal 68 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

London, July 22.

Tin Block £261 5/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¼	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtoka joint		28 0 0
Copper. English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1½		62 8 0

RUBBER.

London, July 22.

Para Up River Fine, August/September sellers 511.

Tone.—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Market was irregular, closing firm and dearer on reply to restriction questions in the Parliament.

Tone.—Closed at 52 July value.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets July value 53 1/2.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In the share market, jute in sympathy with Hessians market opened quiet, and as dealings progressed in the speculative shares, the rates tended lower. Enquiry was limited for higher-priced stocks, but prices remained fairly steady.

Coals: Burrakur marked some further improvement and there were enquiries for few stocks. But sellers were reluctant to accept current offers.

Teas: Almost neglected with little or no enquiry.

Miscellaneous: There has been less doing in rubbers and profit taking has been in evidence. Rest of the section calls for no particular notice. Government securities are unchanged.

Following were closing quotations: Government securities 5½ war bonds 1928 105/10 s. l. 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/10 s.l.

Banks: Imperial contributory 364/8,

Railways: Mayurbhanj 50, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light 126,

Cottons: Dunbar 145.

Jutes:—Alliance 625, Anglo-Indian 440, Auckland 274, Barnagore 176, Champdany 192, Clive 43/2, Craig 5/6, Dalhousie 420, Delta 487/8 s.l. Empire 56, Howrah 43/3, Kamarnatty 621/8, Kanknarrah 497/8, Kinnison 101/8 s.l. Lansdowne 318 s. l. Lawrence pref. 113, National 30/12 Nanddea 49/8, Northrook 57/14. Standard 450/8

Coals:—Borrea 15/8, Burrakur 24/12, Isinty west 3 Satpukuria and Asansol 3 Engineering Steel product 4/6, Marshall and Co. 2/10 s.l.

Miscellaneous: Indian wood products 9/4, Madan Theatres 2/4 sl.l Rubber: Glenealy 2.35 Jeram Kuantan 1 22½ Malaka Pinda 2.60 New Scudai 2.85 Neuchatel Estate Rs. 45/8 Pajam 9.50 Perit Perak 3.20 Perak river valle r2.35 Tapah rubber 19.75; Tea Namburnadi 12/8, Odlabari 29/12.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer eighteen and three-thirty second pence and demand bills eighteen and one-eighth pence. —A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Chitral" with English mails of July 9, due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League—B. B. A. F. I. vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 25.

The S.S. "Maloja" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public Meeting at 6 p.m. (S.T.), the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to celebrate the Anniversary of the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act.

Public lecture by Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta on "Youth and Sex" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road. 6.15 p.m. (S.T.)

Speeches on Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

6th Annual General Meeting of G.I.P. Ry. Workmen's Union, Poibavdi, 3 p.m.

BANK RATE.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rampura" with the Mails from Bombay of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 8.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at noon the same day.

BENGAL CLUB PAREL.—The third anniversary of the Bengal Club will be celebrated on Sunday next in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel at 6 p.m. B.T.) when the members of the Club will stage the comic play "Guru Thakur." All Bengalees are invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, will deliver a public lecture on "Youth and Sex" at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

ASHURA HOLIDAY.—The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"It is officially notified that the actual date on which the Ashura Holiday will be observed is Saturday August 1, as originally announced in the Government Notification of October 14."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.—Telegrams for French Somali coast including Djibouti will be accepted for transmission via Aden Radio at rates notified in the Post and Telegraph Guide, but increased by six annas per word from 1st proximo in the case of deferred telegrams.

All telegrams addressed to Chinese firms at Hongkong or in the interior of China via Hongkong can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Hongkong only will be now accepted if written in private codes and should bear the name of the code used.

FREE READING ROOM & LIBRARY.—The Municipal Ladies' Free Reading Room and Library at the "Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Hall" in "Amroli House," Girgaum Back Road, will be held on Saturday (the 25th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir will perform the opening ceremony.

DENTAL HYGIENE.—Under the auspices of My Night English School of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro on "Dental Hygiene" to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Parel Settlement. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd July, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 23rd July, 1925:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still born) 83.

Total mortality this day last year 90.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A select programme of Indian music by Mr. Govind Sakharam Pansiker, Principal of the Purna-Prakash-Gayan-Vadan-Shala, Bombay will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Friday) at 9 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.). Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 metres:—1. "Shama Sunder Ho Vana Mali" Rag Khamag, Tal Trital. 2. "Mohil-I-Re" Rag Bagashri Tal Trital. 3. "Priya Sanga Khelori" Rag Bashnt Tal Trital. "Shastra Paramana" Rag Malkoush Tal Zaptal. 5. "Kana More Dweri Bansari Bajav" Rag Bhairav Tal Punjabi.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.—The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim Students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, before 10th proximo:—5 Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts), each of Rs. 10 per mensem. 2 Haji Haroon Sidik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15 per mensem. 1 Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12 per mensem. 1 Kazi Kubiruddin Scholarship (Commerce) of Rs. 8 per mensem. 1 Haji Sulenan A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary) of Rs. 5 per mensem. 1 Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach Students), of Rs. 11 per mensem. 2 Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart. Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

CORPORATION & COMMISSIONER.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Mohanlal M. Desai, and other prominent Municipal Councillors will speak on the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

JULY 23, 1925.

Mr. M. Webb, on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville.

Major N. H. Prendergast to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties with effect from the 25th June, vice Lieut-Colonel R. S. Abbott.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh, vice Mr. M. Webb, proceeding on deputation.

Messrs. D. F. P. Reid and P. B. Wilkins have been confirmed as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Mahomed Sikandarkhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for four months with effect from 5th August, 1925, and is permitted to retire from service at the end of the leave.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, to act as Collector of Satara, vice Mr. M. Webb, proceeding on deputation.

Mr. Chhotalal Nathalal Joshi to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. Webb is granted, with effect from 20th June, 1925, leave on average pay for one month and twelve days.

The period for which the services of Mr. R. T. Hogan, Assistant Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, has been extended for one year with effect from the 24th July, 1925.

Mr. P. M. Joseph, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd July, 1925.

Mr. G. R. G. Baluch has been attached to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in place of a Military Assistant Surgeon with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd July, 1925.

The leave on average pay for five weeks granted to Mr. S. R. Tawade, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri was extended by leave on average pay for three weeks.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta, July 22.—In the third round of I. F. A. Shield Tournament Calcutta drew with the Durhams after playing extra time, the score being two goals all.—A.P.

A correspondent wires:—The citizens of Bagalkot at a meeting held on Wednesday protested against the attempts of the Andhras of Bellary to include the Bellary District in the Andhra University scheme as such a step would be an encroachment upon the well-being and culture of the Kannadigas.

The District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District in their quarterly general meeting held on 15th instant have placed on record its "heartfelt sorrow and grief at the untimely death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das."

Our correspondent wires from Ajmer:—The "Tarun Rajasthan" is informed that the Kotah State has sanctioned three lakhs for the Viceroy's visit to Kotah and the shopkeepers have been bound down a fortnight before that they shall report to the police every outsider coming to them, shall not allow strangers to stay with them and shall not allow more than four persons to assemble at their shops.

The Governor of Bombay held a Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

At the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerji dismissed the appeal preferred by Ram Shanker Avasthi, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Vartman" of Cawnpore who was convicted of sedition under Section 124 I. P. C. by the District Magistrate, Cawnpore, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.—(A. P.).

Mr. D. C. Hunter, Sessions Judge, Allahabad, in setting aside the conviction and sentence passed on Rekhab Das, a clerk in the Allahabad Municipal Board, for alleged embezzlement of Rs. 10,000 discovered in the tax department, made some strong remarks against the management of the office. The judge said there was grossest negligence and utter disregard of all rules prevalent in offices, an example being set by the Secretary and followed all down the line.—(A. P.).

Special arrangements are being made at Multan regarding the route of various "Tazias" on the occasion of Moharram.—(A. I.)

Madras, July 23.—Engineer apprentice R. Delmos of s.s. "Egremont," American steamer, was drowned while swimming on the south beach, south of the new Madras harbour extensions on Wednesday evening. The body has not yet been found. Vigorous search is being made by authorities.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU AT GAUHATI.

GAUHATI, July 22.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here today

HIGH COURT.

CHEQUE FORGERY CASE.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

Before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Dinubhai Chandulal Mehta, a Gujarati Hindu aged 35, was put upon charges of theft, forgery, cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 1,68,000 belonging to the Maharao of Cutch. In view of the importance of the case, a special jury had been empannelled at the suggestion of the prosecution.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Messrs. C. N. Kaunga and N. H. Setalvad defended the accused.

Sir Chimanlal, opening the case for the Crown, stated that the complainant Suryashanker Mehta is the Private Secretary of H. H. the Maharao of Cutch and was residing at Bhuj the capital of the State. He used to attend to the financial transactions on behalf of His Highness. The accused who was the maternal uncle of the complainant's wife was doing business as a sharebroker at Ahmedabad, and was also employed as an agent of His Highness in Bombay, for which he used to receive commission. The complainant had invested Rs. 3,00,000 in the Bank of India in Bombay as a fixed deposit on behalf of His Highness, but the account was opened in his own (complainant's) name. As the amount fell due on 2nd May 1924, the complainant wrote to the accused who was at Ahmedabad to present the deposit receipt to the Bank, and get the amount transferred to the current account in the complainant's name. The accused came down to Bombay, and did as instructed and the sum of Rs. 3,04,810 which included the interest on the original amount, was credited to the complainant's account. The Bank then gave to the accused the current deposit form and specimen signature form to be signed by the complainant, which he forwarded to the latter. These were returned to the Bank duly signed, and the accused wrote to the Bank to send him the pass book and the cheque book, which was done.

On 27th May 1924, the complainant came down to Bombay with the Maharao who was proceeding to Europe, and the accused also accompanied them from Ahmedabad. The next day, it was alleged, the accused tore off a cheque from the book which was still with him, entered the amount of Rs. 1,68,000 therein had the complainant's signature forged, and cashed it at the Bank. To prevent any suspicion, the accused had kept the first cheque in tact, but removed the second cheque with its counterfoil, so that anybody casually looking at it might not notice the missing cheque. The same evening, the accused handed over the pass-book and the cheque book to the complainant who put it in his trunk without examining them. The next day the complainant sailed for Europe with His Highness. They returned to India on 18th December, and went back to Cutch. As the year was drawing to a close, the complainant sent his pass book to the Bank to have his account posted up. On 7th January the pass book was returned to him, when he was surprized to find the debit entry of Rs. 1,68,000. On enquiry, he was informed by the Bank that the amount was paid on 30th May on a cheque signed by him. The complainant then came down to Bombay, and found that the signature on the cheque was a forgery. In view of the fact that the cheque book had throughout remained with the accused till his departure for Europe, the complainant naturally suspected him, and the matter was reported to the police. During the investigations, it was found that the accused had given 7 currency notes of Rs. 10,000 each, and 100 notes of Rs. 100 each to one Harilal Hargowandas at Ahmedabad, and the amount of Rs. 80,000 was produced by the latter. The accused was then arrested on 7th March. One Gajendra Diwanji who is the son of the accused's sister, and with whom the accused put up in Bombay at the time of the offence is also suspected of complicity in the crime, but he has absconded to Germany.

Evidence is being led by the prosecution in this case.

BOHRA CEMETARY CASE.

NO SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

In the case filed by Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and others for a declaration entitling the members of the Dawoodi-Bohra Community, who are stated to have been excommunicated by the High Priest to the cemetery situated at Mazgaon, as no settlement could be arrived at between the parties, further hearing was resumed on Thursday, and evidence was led by the plaintiffs.

CHARGES THAT FAILED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector McCullock charged Allimahomed Gulamhussein with cheating Nethesa Slamsha in respect of Rs 400 and committing Criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75-8-0.

Inspector Barodia prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. M. A. Janai.

The facts of the case were that the complainant came to Bombay from Africa on his way to a pilgrimage to Kerbela. The complainant asked for the accused's help in cashing a "hundi" for Rs. 1,100. The accused, it was alleged, cashed the "hundi" but gave him on Rs. 700 palming off ten-rupee notes as fifty notes. The accused also misappropriated Rs. 75-8 by giving tickets for Karachi instead of for Basra as the complainant had directed him. The complainant detected the fraud when he went to Karachi and he lodged a complaint with the police.

The defence was that the accused was the manager of the "Faiz-e-Panjtan," an association with the object of helping pilgrims. The complainant had accompanied him when he cashed the "hundi" and the cash was directly handed over to the complainant. As regards the tickets he bought them for Karachi at the request of the complainant instead of for Basra as he went late and could not get tickets for Basra.

The Magistrate discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

THE CITY'S PESTS.

POLICE EFFORTS AT RIDDANCE.

The fact that the City Police are trying their best to rid the city of bad characters was once again borne out when Sub-Inspector Kadirsha put up four men before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate and applied for a remand.

The accused who are all Hindus, Ramji Kapurchand, Ramnath Khandia, Himatlal Raghunath and Jivan, were rounded up by the Princess Street police in one of their hunts for bad characters in their section. All the accused were alleged to be without any means of livelihood and no place of residence. They were arrested on the Sheik Memon Street.

As the police are making further inquiries, the Magistrate granted the remand applied for by the police officer.

MASTER OF SHIP CONVICTED.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES

Inspector Dorano put up Mahomed Jaher Mahomed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of the theft of a tin of ten pounds of soda valued at Rs. 20-8-0.

The facts of the case were that the accused was the master of s.s. "Umraoti" a steamer belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd. It appeared that the accused asked the ship's store-keeper to send him a tin of paint and some soda. The storekeeper in compliance with the accused's request left the articles near the accused's chair. When the ship arrived in Bombay the accused ordered one of his crew to take the articles to his house near the J. J. Hospital. As the articles were being taken by a *khalasi* to their destination, a policeman questioned him near Bori Bundar and put him under arrest. The matter was then referred to Mr. A. J. Muir, Superintendent, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., and the accused's house was also searched but nothing was found.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Mr. Reuben Solomon along with Mr. De Cruz who appeared for the accused prayed for a lenient sentence.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, observed that it was a bad example that men like the accused holding responsible post set for their staff when they commit thefts.

FIND FOR SELLING UNLICENSED CHARAS.

Excise Inspector Navalkar put up Abdul Karim Kheria, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate charged with selling 18 grains of *charas* and possessing 143 grains without a license.

On receipt of certain information Mr. Patel of the Excise sent a bogus customer with marked coins to the Crawford Market where the accused was selling mangoes. After the bargain with the customer was effected a search was made of the accused's person when the marked coins were found with the accused.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15 on each of the charges.

Before the same Magistrate Bachu Hasan Yakub was charged with possessing 76 grains of *charas* and selling 21 grains at the Pafton Road public fountain.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 on each of the charges.

INDORE RUMOURS.

"MISCHIEVOUS SCANDALISATIONS."

The Public Intelligence Bureau of Indore informs that the Editor of the "Guzerath Wartman" intends making a personal tour to Indore to enquire as to the truth of various rumours about Indore. The Bureau itself, started with the object of proving "the falsehood of the mischievous scandalisations of the papers," volunteers to help the Editor. The Bureau also contradicts the rumour of the intended departure of the Maharajah of Indore to England.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+131

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Thursday's opening rate.	—4
Thursday's closing rate.	+131
Liverpool opening	—2
Liverpool closing	+58

OWNERS REDUCE WAGES.

LABOUR PROPOSALS REJECTED.

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association held on Saturday last, it was resolved that a reduction of about 11½ per cent. in the wages of mill-workers should be effected on and from the 1st of September next.

It is understood that a notice to that effect will be posted at the different mills in the city by the end of the month.

It is further stated that the proposals submitted by the labour representatives to the Mill-owners' Committee on Thursday last, requesting the latter to effect the reduction on a sliding scale, have been rejected by the Committee after prolonged deliberation on Saturday last.

The above resolution of the Committee will be formally placed before the general meeting of the Millowners' Association which comes off on Monday next.

MILLS & WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To all intents and purposes it seems that the mill-owners of Bombay have come to a decision to have a cut in the wages of the mill-workers. It is not quite known what the cut will be. When considering this question one has to consider the position of the mills from all the points of view. It is almost true that the mill industry of Bombay has been passing through a very bad time for a year and a half. It is also true that some of the mills have been making very good profits all through this time. As for example the Solapur Mill has declared a dividend of Rs. 1000 per share of one thousand this year. It also declared a dividend of Rs. 1200 per share in two instalments last year. The Lakshmi and the Vishnu Mills also of Sholapur and the Finlay and Swan Mills of Bombay have declared very good dividendss both these years when there are continuous complaints of bad times. This leads us to search what must be the cause of good times for some of the mills and bad times for some other mills. It has been estimated by persons in the know that the wages cost only 15 per cent of the total expenses of the mills. Hence if a cut of 15 per cent be made in the mill-worker's wages the savings to the Mills would be only 2 1/4 per cent of the total expenses. This would make it clear the hollowness of the plea of the mill-owners, that the cut in the wages would save the situation for the mills that are suffering from bad times.

In the controversy between masters and men, the culprit escapes. The mill-industry is in a bad situation because it has to pay 31 1/2 per cent Excise duty on production, and because India suffers from outside competition on account of the high exchange. The Government deliberately keeps exchange at 1s 6d in order to favour the British manufacturers. India is hit to the extent of 12 1/2 per cent when it has to compete with Lancashire. Notwithstanding the tall talks of the Finance Member regarding consumers' interest and fluctuations in prices the serious state of the mill industry can be traced direct to the exchange muddle and to the imposition of the 3 1/2 per cent Excise duty which is unjust and burdensome to our Indian cotton mills. Can any one show us a single country in the world which has to suffer an indirect tax of 12 1/2 per cent in Exchange and a direct tax of 3 1/2 per cent on one of its important industries?

The mill-workers are illiterate, are not properly organised, are ill-fed, and unable to resist the capitalist encroachments. Their stamina has been ruined by bad nourishment, insanitary rooms and occasional indulgence in liquors, which is encouraged by the Government allowing liquor-shops in the mill locality. The average pay is somewhat about Rs. 35/- per month. Can any reasonable man think of encroaching upon bare necessities of the poor, in order that the shareholders might get some profit out of heir sweated labour? So a cut in the wages will not improve the position of the mills. It is sure to send the men to the gutters, in other words to the money lenders, who will charge exhorbitant rates of interest.

A manly fight with the Government to get the exchange righted is the first step, and the fight with the Government to get the Excise duty abolished is the second step; reducing the top heavy expenditures in the mills is the third step to get an improvement in the mill industry.

When these remedies fail, then and then only the mill-owners would entitled to ask their men to forego some part of their wages. If they take the step now they will repent the inhumane blunder. It will not improve the position of the mills because it affects only 2 1-4 per cent, leaving untouched the burdens of the unfavourable Exchange and the Excise duty to the extent of 16 per cent and leaving also untouched 85 per cent of the other expenses.

I will give only an example how the expenses have mounted up. An Indian group of mills used to employ a Superintendent costing some Rs. 1500 per month. Now, the same group of mills employ one Head Superintendent with a pay of Rs. 4000 per month and nearly a dozen Assistant Superintendents costing in all Rs. 15,000 a year. Many of the mills have built palatial buildings costing lakhs of rupees; the interest charges of these buildings cost 5000 a month or more. What did they pay as monthly rents before the war? These are the ways how the expenses have mounted up. If they cannot touch these expenses they have no business to kick in the stomachs of the poor mill-workers and snatch a piece of bread from their scanty meals.

The situation is no about grave. One remedy at the present time is drastic, economy in the expenses leaving untouched the mill-worker's wages, and working short-time for a few weeks, which would give the much-needed relief in the accummulated stocks of goods.

The shareholders of the mills have earned splendid dividends amounting far more than their original investments and they will not grudge, if they do not get their dividends for a single year. The Lancashire mills have not touched their mill-worker's wages which are four times that of our mill-workers.

Would the Indian mill-owners be so hard-hearted as to trench upon their bare subsistance?—Yours etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

POLICE BEAT G. I. P. "B"!!

DULL GAME ON COOPERAGE.

"If I were a scribe I would say, 'The Police beat the G. I. P. "B" on the Cooperage by one goal; but how they did it, the Lord only knows.'" With these words a disgruntled Scot flung down his evening paper and marched out of the stands. He was not far wrong. The game between the City Police and the G. I. P. "B" provided anything but good football. In the first half Gulam Ahmed scored the only goal for the Police, after which there was no further score. This kind of thing is scarcely fair to the W. I. F. A. who are kind enough to allow the teams to play on the Cooperage. They in return are at least expected to show some knowledge of the game and make it as interesting as possible to those who have paid to see them play.

City Police:—Godwin; Hewson and Davy; Priestley, Rabbitt and Paul; Littlewood, McKenzie, Gulam Ahmed, Dathie and Gardener.

G. I. P. "B":—Woods; Shannon and Murray; Bottomley, Carter and Gilman; Jones, Major, Henderson, R. Dorsey and Fernandez.

Referee.—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, July 21.

The following are the results of some of the county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Essex vs. Hampshire:—Essex won by an innings and 81 runs. Essex 486 for six wickets and declared. Hampshire 181 and following-on, 224 (Aird 53, Louden four for 54.)

Sussex vs. Warwickshire.—Sussex won by nine wickets. Warwick 239 and 190 (Croom 54, Cox six for 46). Sussex 340 and 130 for one wicket (Parks 56 Cook 57, both not out).

Glamorgan vs. Worcestershire:—Worcestershire won by 55 runs. Worcestershire 223 and 199 (Ryan five for 71). Glamorgan 195 and 172 (Arnott 54, Root seven for 67.)

Lancashire vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex won by 215 runs. Middlesex 410 and 265 for seven and declared (Haig 67).

Lancashire 238 and 2222 ((Makepeace 74, Watson 62, Heame six for 66.)

Kent vs. Surrey:—Surrey won by an innings and 69 runs. Kent 281 and 197 (Hardinge 74, Fender five for 63, Fenley five for 72). Surrey 547 for five and declared.

Notts vs. Lorkshire:—Yorkshire won on the first innings. Yorkshire 386, and 142 for four and declared (Sutcliffe 50). Notts 512, and 103 for nine (Waddington six for 59).

Somerset vs. Derbyshire:—Derbyshire won by three wickets. Somerset 321 and 202. Derbyshire 367 and 157 for seven (Lee 57, Greswell four for 31.)—Reuter's Special

LONDON, July 22.

There were thunderstorms almost everywhere. The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex v Hampshire at Lords:—Hampshire 221 for 9.

Sussex v Surrey at Brighton:—Surrey 159 for three (Ducat 85 not out).

Northamptonshire v Yorkshire at Kettering:—Northants 167. Yorkshire 142 for three (Oldroyd 51 not out).

Somerset v Worcestershire at Weston-super-Mare:—Somerset 124 for three (Young 63 not out).

Essex v Kent at Southend:—Essex 157 Wright 4 for 34 Freeman 4 for 61). Kent 34 for six.

Lancashire v Glamorgan at Manchester.—Lancashire 241 (Barnes 103. Arnott 4 for 67). Glamorgan 119 for six.

Gloucestershire v. Derbyshire at Bristol. Derby 81 (Parker five for 49. Dernett 3 for 15). Gloucester 161 for 5.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Presidency proper and Sind. It was generally good and sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur where it was light and not sufficient for agricultural operations which have been retarded. More rain is needed generally. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue in parts where moisture is sufficient. Seedlings are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. In Sind water in canals is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities puchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 35
Gujarat	24 to 43
Konkan	29 to 43
Deccan	35 to 50
Karnatak	31 to 39

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1925.

A PREPOSTEROUS DECISION.

If was a wise cynic who observed that men treated as dogs are apt to behave like dogs, and the conduct of the Indian members of the Bombay Legislative Council who voted against the conversion of the municipal commissionership into an elective office, very largely corroborates the epigram. The rejection of Mr. K. F. Nariman's amendment which was accomplished by 64 votes to 31, is a travesty of public opinion and we cannot imagine why the Council should have stultified itself on a rudimentary issue of local self-government. If the subject is discussed in an inter-collegiate debate, our students will be able to give a better lead to the Council than it has been able to obtain from the wise-acres and wags who, opposing a sound reform, have talked much obsequious nonsense at Poona. In spite of the externals of municipal self-government, the civic affairs of Bombay are administered by a permanent Civilian imposed by the Government on the Corporation. Nearly a month ago, the Government announced in the "Gazette" that they had extended the tenure of the present incumbent by three years, not even the courtesy of a consultation being paid to the spokesmen of the rate-payers who pay his salary. The Corporation has a cluster of committees, but in essentials the Commissioner has so much of centralised authority in him that he is able to order the appointment of officers on emoluments higher than his own. The Commissioner owes his appointment to Government and municipal affairs are in the hollow of his hands. It is this anomaly which constrained Mr. V. J. Patel to remark at the close of his tenure as president, that local self-government in Bombay would remain a sham, as long as the Commissioner failed to derive his credentials and authority from the representatives of the rate-payers. We are not fighting for an idle attribute, but for the basic principle of liberal, upright, responsible administration. Mr. Nariman conceded to Government the right of approval. The Commissioner to day is the nominee of Government and the servant of the Corporation, and when the Corporation has occasionally to face conflicting interests with the Government and quasi-official bodies, the Commissioner is bound to be in the plight of "pull devil, pull baker". The Commissionership is a couch for the heaven-borns, but divided loyalty is liable to render even their supernatural traits rather tepid and unwholesome. Local self-government, like all other forms of government, is the art of restraint in public affairs, and the primary condition for making local self-government real in Bombay is to make the Chief Executive Officer directly elected by, and amenable to, the wishes of the Corporation.

It is against so cogent a case for reform and responsibility, that the pro-official brigade volleyed and thundered on Wednesday. Before we come to the humiliating parrotry of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and Mr. Joseph Baptista, we had better dispose of the objections raised by the members of Government. Mr. Lawrence wanted to make out that something stupendous would be involved if the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation were elected, subject to approval by Government. He talked of Rs. 40 crores of commitments and envisaged many "financial dangers" in the amendment. The commitments are real, the city is solvent and no financial dangers can be created by permitting the Corporation to select its Chief Executive Officer along with the Chief Engineer and the Health Officer. The argument that forty crores are kept in poise by leaving the Commissioner irresponsible, is a Lawrencian fantasy. The Finance Member further stirred the intra-provincial jealousies of the Council. Was not the Commissioner selected by the free will of a popular minister? Was not the minister responsible to the Council? Was not the amendment of Mr. Nariman an inroad upon the plenary powers of the Council? We cannot lend the logic any creditable epithet. Every link is nominally true, but substantially false. Even if the minister were a free agent and the Council an effective authority, we would remind Mr. Lawrence that local self-government rests on the delegation of power. If Mr. Lawrence's theory of control is admitted, there would be no need for a Corporation at all since there would be a popular minister wielding the ptre on behalf of the Council. Mr. Hidyatullah contended that since the Government guaranteed loans, there should be "some control". The Government have substantial control, but it is erroneous to hold that it is the present principle of nomination by Government that sustains Corporation stocks in the money market. There is the solvency of the city, the existing funds for amortisation; and it is ridiculous to suggest that the appointment of the Commissioner by the Corporation would be deleterious to our financial prestige. The real objection is that the Government do not want to give much authority to local bodies and the Civilians prefer to wield all power, with the trappings of simulated freedom flying about to delude the people.

The opposition of officials was expected but the revel of inanities in which some Indian members indulged, are a matter of indignation and contempt among the public. What a splendid argument has been passed on to reactionaries! Indians who talk of Swaraj and provincial autonomy, have demonstrated in the Bombay Council that they dare not trust an advanced local body with control; such would be the moral drawn by the reactionaries for publication and comment. Mr. A. N. Surve exhibited his usual mistrust, but his objection that a censure of removal must not be by 75 per cent. of the members *present* at a meeting, was met by Mr. Nariman who throughout the debate stuck to the central principle. Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, being a nominated member, appreciated the merits of nomination; if nomination by Government ceased, Bombay would be the poorer through the submergence of gems like Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar. His case was delightfully egregious. Before 1919, he informed the Council, there were no parties, no rivalries, no caucuses, but now they existed. Sir Vasantrao's description of the past cannot be borne out by history, for parties and factions must exist in all bodies, from mothers' meetings to Parliamentary sessions. If he dreads the existence of party-feeling and communal feeling, local bodies are precisely the training ground for the habit of pacification and adjustment. Freedom brings co-operation, the removal of the dead hand of outside control generates responsibility; that is how the Calcutta Corporation has virtually banished communal bickerings to the disappointment of fomentors. Parties and leaders there will be, and as Mr. Jayaker pointed out in his impressive speech, they are not necessarily an evil and their existence is no argument for suppressing the root-principle of local self-government. The attitude of the Government we expected; the railings of Sir Vasantrao and his quixotic memories of the "old" Corporation, we can understand; but what baffles us is the somersault of Mr. Joseph Baptista. He has been careful to say that the vocal portion of his self did not belong to the president of the Corporation. He spoke for his private ego and literally talked backwards and forwards. He was a democrat; was it democratic to have the veto granted to Government? The disgruntled democrat should in that case have moved an amendment deleting the clause about the approval of the Government. After straining at the gnat, Mr. Baptista instantly swallows camels. He has discovered that the Calcutta municipality could spend only Rs. 2½ lakhs without Government sanction, while the Bombay Corporation could spend, it would seem, without limit; all the more reason for the control of the Executive by the rate-payers. The culminating puerility of his speech is the assertion that the reform was not a step in the direction of democracy—and this from a man who spoke of imperfect democratism only two minutes before. We are afraid that there is something that occasionally affects Mr. Baptista's mind and weakens his capacity of developing consecutive ideas. More may be said about his deferential antics, but he deserves more sympathy than blame in his latterday predicaments. Neither the Corporation nor the Council can afford to bear the stigma of the Poona decision. It must be wiped out and reform introduced. The Corporation must pass a resolution contrary to Mr. Baptista's notions of democracy as also to the Council's judgment; and they should at the earliest opportunity seek to take effective steps to secure the amendment of the Act and bring it more into consonance with public opinion which the Council has, unfortunately, flouted and betrayed under unsavoury auspices.

A MELANCHOLY RECORD.

India to-day is deciding what India shall be to-morrow. If one thing is clear in the midst of the present chaotic conditions, it is that the nation's opportunity of developing a decent and progressive civilisation lies in its power to produce an intelligent, self-reliant and versatile population in the next generation. What are the Government doing in these critical years towards that end? The annual Report on the Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1923-24 provides the answer. It shows that the Educational Department acts not as a guardian of our educational welfare but as a mere outpost of the Finance Department. The Report, in fact, opens with a lament on financial stringency which, we are assured, prevented anything in the way of development; the educational machine was being just made to function on the available fiscal resources. No greater condemnation of the bureaucratic failure to grasp the place and use of education in national economy could be imagined. Through all the years of British regime, the authorities have been behaving in educational matters like a man who, when placed in financial difficulties owing to his own extravagance, maintains himself by pawning children's clothes and that too not of his own children. That is why educational progress is so dreadfully slow and the present proportion of illiteracy is so appalling. Let the Britisher, who in self-deception prides himself on Britain's solemn discharge of a sacred trust, reflect on the fact that after more than a century of *Pax Britanica*, in an advanced province like Bombay half the boys of the school-going age and six-sevenths of the girls go without any instruction at all. Let him reflect on the wasted intelligence of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, on their hasty and meagre schooling and on their stunted capacity and he may, perhaps, dimly realise why the nation is in a state of suppressed revolt against the existing system. For it is a system that makes the children pay for the maintenance of vested interests.

The Report being the annual official apology for that system naturally glosses over such inconvenient facts while the Government resolution in which the Minister usually crosses the "t's" and dots the "i's" of his Director is a self-complacent picture of educational advance. Both the Report and the resolution compare the educational expenditure from provincial revenues in 1923-24 with that of 1913-14. We recollect Sir Basil Blackett getting irritated last year in the Assembly on being asked to give a similar comparison of expenditure because, he argued, the conditions of the two cases were entirely different so that a bare comparison would be misleading. We wish the Bombay Government (Transferred Department) had followed the advice of their great financial genius. For, it is idle to compare expenditure on education except in connection with the total revenue and the total expenditure of those years and until it is brought into relation with other items in the budget. We overlook for the moment the devaluation of money since 1913-14 no less than the fact that educational facilities were then even more below the civilised standard than now so that any advance is not progress but simply a lee-way painfully made. In 1913-14, educational expenditure came up to over seventy lakhs of rupees on a total revenue of nearly 10 crores and a total expenditure of over 8 crores; in 1923-24, it was 1 crore 91 lakhs while the total revenue had risen by 4 crores and the total expenditure by a little over 4 crores. The hypothetical magnitude of the educational expenditure is hence relative and not very staggering. If educational expenditure is made out to be—in the absurd phraseology of some bureaucrats—a "burden" on local bodies and provincial Governments, it is only because of the nature of other objects to which the State applies the money raised. The Government, for example, spend nearly the same money in preserving "law and order" through the police as they do in promoting the physical and mental development of the children of the province. Moreover, the people of this Presidency spend nearly four times as much on drink as they do on education because a far-sighted Government anxious to preserve the liberty of the people permits them the right to drink as well as the right to remain ignorant. The fact is that the policy of starving youth is due to the exhaustion of the taxable capacity of the population in the keeping up of a costly bureaucracy and army and the standardisation of expenditure according to the convenience of alien privileges.

But though the history of public education in India is a tragedy—as Gokhale's glorious failure proved—because the Government grudge the money for its expansion or reform, we do not suggest that the money spent is always put to the best use. No amount of money will make the present system efficient or effective unless the system is transformed and reconstructed. As a Committee is just about to report on the University, we shall not deal with educational reform at length just now. But take the problem of vocational education. The Report suggests that the demand for it in secondary schools is not so great as is supposed because at the School-Leaving Examination out of 8,217 candidates only 71 appeared for vocational subjects like commercial and manual training. We are afraid that this solitary instance proves very little beyond the fact that a comprehensive scheme of technical instruction in harmony with the economic and social conditions of the country has yet to be evolved. Increased facilities for obtaining such training will in turn stimulate a new demand as has been the case in the development of secondary education. Indeed, so long as primary and secondary education with all their "expansion" are confined to so small a fraction of the population as they are to-day, it is impossible to expect any other result in the School-Leaving Examination. We wish, however, the Report had said something about the pigeon-holding of the Visweswariya Committee's report. Another question on which the Report dwells is the "unequal distribution of education" among different areas owing to a want of co-ordination between primary and secondary education resulting in a grave waste of talent. The remedy, we believe, lies in organising primary and secondary education as two stages in a single and continuous process. Neither primary nor secondary nor university education can function unless its object is clearly perceived and the relations between the different stages determined upon some intelligible principle. The Report truly remarks that "the introduction of compulsion is perhaps the only satisfactory solution of the problem of wastage." But the Government resist compulsion unless the cost is defrayed by local bodies, being themselves crushed by the load of their own extravagances. If an individual indulged in his passion for futilities while neglecting his primary social obligations—if he turned his house into castle and armed his servants while freely spreading alcohol before all but starved and neglected his children he would be amenable to law. But a nation that does this is exalted as a practical, benevolent and imperial people privileged to sing "Take up the white man's burden and dump it on the child-"

Notes of the Day.

China's Appeal.

China is endeavouring to mobilise the moral opinion of the world by addressing herself, in a document of solemn warning and remonstrance, not to the Great Powers alone but to the people of the world. The document states eloquently and completely the case of justice and fairness in regard to the moral revolt of Chinese nationalism against the economic Imperialism which dominates China. Ever since opium was forced on China at the point of the bayonet, she has ceased to be a sovereign power without becoming a dependency like India and her economic serfdom has made her the prey of rival Powers. The super-imposed customs tariff, the administration of the treaty ports, extra-territoriality, industrial slavery—all these are the signs of the privileged exploitation of China by foreign interests who hold her in their grip. The widespread disturbances in China are not due to the "Hidden Hand" of Moscow, but are a spontaneous manifestation of the suppressed sense of wrong entertained by the Chinese. The Shanghai outrage where the British police shot at a peaceful crowd of Chinese students and workmen has been the match to light the accumulated explosives

China and World-Opinion.

Until the British authorities apologise to China for the atrocity which Mr. Bertrand Russell has called the "Chinese Amritsar," it is as futile to call conferences about tariffs and anomalous privileges as it is to ask a people to work a reform scheme after shooting down their compatriots in cold blood. Co-operation cannot be built on the blood shed by imperialists. The Chinese Note observes with grim irony that the nation will not be exterminated by such massacres. But will China's appeal touch the civilised conscience of mankind? It is obvious that countries like India and Egypt, however much they sympathise with the plight of China being themselves the under-dogs of the British Empire cannot offer more than verbal support. A Pan-Asiatic Federation which was one of the creative ideas of the late Deshbandhu is no longer in the realm of possibility. As for Europe, and America, they will listen to China's protest, but there is no chance, we fear, of their dreading self-banishment by the condemnation of what is vaguely called "world-opinion." All the Great Powers—including Japan—have interests which are incompatible in the long run with China's independence just as they conflict with India's welfare. China, therefore, should seek salvation in her own energy, not in the helpful benevolence of any other Power. International conscience is an aspiration, not a fact.

Pariahs of the Empire.

Imperial citizenship of India is a meaningless phrase since the only thing an Indian is assured of through his citizenship of any part of the Empire is helpless submission to humiliation, political annihilation and economic degradation. As though to make up for the delay in the passage of the Colour Bar Bill, Dr. Malan, the energetic Minister of Interior of the Hertzog Cabinet, is introducing a bill to provide for the reservation of residential and other sites in urban areas for persons having certain racial characteristics in common and is contemplating the amendment of immigration and other laws. The history of South Africa make the meaning of these words grimly clear. The bill is a surreptitious method of racial segregation aimed particularly at Indians. It will be remembered that one Col. Collins who was trying to introduce a similar measure called the Transvaal Further Restrictions (Asiatic) withdrew it on the assurance of Dr. Malan that the Government itself intended to bring in a comprehensive measure. That pledge, it is evident, is now being carried out. If Dr. Malan's bill is framed on the lines of Col. Collins' measure and is passed, no Indian will be entitled to live or trade in urban area or buy land anywhere: if, for example, an Indian is dying he will have to walk six miles in case an Indian doctor is not available. The bill would be much more inimical to Indian interests and self-respect than the Class Areas Bill which lapsed owing to General Smuts' fall. Its introduction is a clear breach of the Gandhi-Smuts agreement but then it is a prerogative of the British Dominions and the Imperial Government to treat agreements as scraps of paper.

Heresy-Hunt in Tennessee.

The twenty-four year old science teacher, Mr. John T. Scopes, has been found guilty of violating the law prohibiting the teaching of evolution as inconsistent with the Biblical story of divine creation and has been fined a hundred dollars. The judge, it is noteworthy emphasised the breach of law and not the denial of Genesis as the relevant part of the case so that the real responsibility for this ridiculous exhibition of Protestantism rests on the legislature and the Fundamentalists who enacted the law. Tennessee citizens are now to believe that man has not risen from the apes but fallen from the angels; at this rate, as Mr. Scopes remarked before the trial, it will be soon illegal to inform American pupils that the earth is round because the Bible does not say so. The British are wont to laugh at such ultraorthodox absurdities. Yet a scientific theology is sacrificed, as Prof. Dicey showed, to the privileged position of Anglicanism at Oxford and Cambridge; Mr. Russell was expelled from Trinity College because of his pacifism and Prof. Toynbee from a London College for his pro-Turkish leanings. Science, as Lord Oxford observed recently, is itself liable to lapse into a dogmatism of its own. The Tennessee conflict is not between religion and science but between freedom and knowledge on the one hand and authoritarianism and ignorance on the other.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR.)

One of the important Bills that will be taken up for discussion in the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council will be Bill No. XIV of 1924, that is to say, the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in the Presidency of Bombay. There can be no doubt that the Bill, as it has emerged out of the deliberations of the Select Committee, marks a decided improvement upon the original Bill. The Select Committee has carefully scanned each clause of the Bill, and has not hesitated so to trim it as to minimize all opposition thereto. There are many persons who disagree with the fundamentals of the Bill. But those who once accept them, will find very little matter therein to oppose, when it will be presented to the House for second and third readings. The Select Committee's report thereon is short and sweet, and the 73 clauses thereof are a marvel of concise and condensed legislation.

Real Difference of Opinion.

But the real difference of opinion lies in regard to the very fundamental principles upon which the whole structure of this legislation is raised. Those who are interested in the healthy growth and wide diffusion of the real co-operative spirit and movement expectantly looked forward to a Bill which would reflect to some extent at least the more prominent features of co-operative legislation in the western countries. Some of the members of the Select Committee would fain have re-drafted the whole Bill, but for the rules which stared them in the face. It was a very peculiar, almost a pitiable, position in which they found themselves to be placed. They had the mind to introduce into the body of the Bill the real co-operative principles, but the rules under which they had to work precluded them from doing so. They could alter the Bill in some places, but always in a way to make it consistent with the narrow principees thereof. They had the liberty to mould it, but only in accordance with its main lines. The result was that the Bill as ultimately agreed upon in the Select Committee came to be more or less a mere replica of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, and showed little or no advance upon the old order of things.

One Man's Show.

The Bill, as finally settled by the Select Committee, is a piece of legislation which invests a highplaced Government Officer named as the Registrar, with almost autocratic powers. To all intents and

(Continued on page 9.)

CABINET DIFFERENCES.

OVER CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CRUISERS

SITUATION CRITICAL.

LONDON, July 22.

There have been recently half a dozen special Cabinet meetings and numerous conferences of Ministers endeavouring to compose differences over the Admiralty's demand for the construction of new cruisers. It was expected that to-day's Cabinet would settle the question to end the rupture between Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Churchill, but it is announced that after two hours' sitting no decision has been reached. The situation remains critical. It is understood that Lord Balfour has undertaken to assist Mr. Baldwin in finding a middle course between the two parties in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

DIFFERENCES COMPROMISED?

PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's lobby correspondent understands that Cabinet differences on the naval construction programme have been compromised by which three or possibly four cruisers will be begun not earlier than December and three in 1926. The Admiralty demanded three in 1925 and four in 1926. Mr. Churchill, the Treasury, and the majority of the Cabinet were unwilling to agree to beyond two in 1925 and three in 1926. The Treasury agreed to compromise on condition that Admiral substantially reduced administrative expenses, and notably suggested reorganisation of dockyards. Mr. Baldwin will make a speech in the House of Commons on 23rd July.—Reuter.

VICEROY LEAVES "HOME."

FAREWELL AT VICTORIA STATION.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Baldwin, the Earl and Countess of Birkenhead, Earl Winterton, Lord Inchcape, Sir Robert Horne, Sir William Vincent, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Alfred Mond, Sir John Simon, Lady Harcourt and Lady Oxford were among the vast crowd at Victoria Station that came to bid Lord and Lady Reading god-speed. A special waiting-room was reserved for the Viceroy, where he held informal receptions before his departure. Lord Reading before getting into the train heartily embraced Miss Megan Lloyd George. Numbers of beautiful bouquets were presented to Lady Reading. The Viceregal party entered a special saloon and left for India amidst loud cheers and wavings.—Reuter.

ALLIANCE BANK CASE.

LORD BALFOUR'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, July 22.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh stated in his evidence that he entered the Boultons in 1912, but was never a partner in the firm. He became a Director of the Alliance Bank in 1914 and was on active service between 1914 and 1919. He went to India in 1919 and found that the Alliance Bank had a very large locked-up position in the Boultons, and formed the opinion that the locked-up position was unduly large. He discussed the matter with Mr. MacFadyen and Mr. Robert Boulton with the result that it was arranged that the Boultons should repay the Bank fifteen lakhs of rupees by 30th June 1920, the remainder to be liquidated later. He was still an employee of the Boultons at that time. Subsequently, he told Mr. Robert Boulton that he must cease to be an employee of the Boultons. He later returned to England, and was shown in June 1920 a balance sheet of the Boultons up to 31st December 1919, showing assets in securities at over a million sterling. He then thought it showed a very strong financial position, but now considered that it was misleading because the securities were shown at market prices. Subsequently, Mr. Moncrieff told him that the Boultons would be unable to meet the Alliance Bank's drawings and that the Alliance Bank was then in credit to the Boultons. This was a very great surprise to him. He, Mr. Moncrieff, and the accountant went through the accounts, and found that Barclays' credit facilities had been very fully utilised. He found that the drawings on securities had not been a credit to the Alliance Bank. Mr. Moncrieff said that this was done at the instance of Mr. Robert Boulton. No attempt was then made to justify the position. Thereafter, witness and the general manager of the Alliance Bank were actively engaged in trying to protect the interests of the Alliance Bank in England. Witness resigned his Directorship in 1922.

CASE ADJOURNED TO SEPT. 14.

Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett applied for a long adjournment of the case to enable the Director of Public Prosecutions to examine books of accounts.

Sir Henry Maddocks opposed the application.

Sir Travers Humphreys protested against the attitude of the prosecution, and submitted that there was no evidence against Col. Cripps. Sir Cassie Holden, for Mr. Moncrieff and Mr. Brown also opposed the application.

Sir Henry Maddocks said that Mr. Robert Boulton had authorised him to say that he took any blame if there was any, as what was done by other three defendants was done under his instructions.

Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett said that very likely there might be other charges.

The case was adjourned to 14th September.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

NOTICES OF WAGE REDUCTIONS

200,000 YORKSHIRE MEN AFFECTED.

LONDON, July 22.

A further big industrial dispute was mentioned in the House of Commons, this afternoon, when Mr. Ruey, a Labour member, drew attention to the notices which enforce reductions in wages on 200,000 textile operatives in Yorkshire which expired on 23rd July, and said that the operatives' unions had declined to accept the reductions and failing an agreement to withdraw the notices on 23rd July, these operatives were likely to go on strike.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, in reply, said that he had written a letter to both sides suggesting that they should hold a further meeting with a view to avoiding a strife.—Reuter.

OWNERS' LETTER TO MINERS'

LATTER'S DECISION.

LONDON, July 22.

Coal-owners have sent a letter to the Miners' Executive suggesting a conference to clear up misunderstanding over the Miners' demand for the withdrawal of the Owners' proposals as a preliminary conditions to the reopening of negotiations. The Miners' Executive have decided to inform the Coal owners that they adhere to their decision to meet the Coal-owners at an open conference if and when the Owners' proposals were withdrawn.—Reuter.

PROPOSED LABUR ALLIANCE.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNION'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, July 22.

The attitude of the Executive of the Railwaymen's Union towards the proposed Labour Alliance is defined in a statement published in the "Railway Review" in which the Executive, while agreeing with the aim of the proposed alliance, is still of firm opinion that, unless complete understanding is obtained on the lines the Executive previously indicated, such an alliance is bound to encounter internal difficulties. It, therefore, considers that a joint Sub-Committee should again reconsider the whole proposition, keeping in mind the important factors which are essential to the future well-being of alliance.—Reuter.

CHINESE SITUATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Chamberlain made a statement on the situation in China. He said according to the latest information the general situation in China was somewhat more satisfactory than since his last statement on 18th June. There were no further serious disturbances reported for the past week while the strike at Nanking, Shanghai and elsewhere appeared to be weakening but the boycott movement was spreading. Peking was very quiet.—Reuter.

DULNESS IN RUBBER MARKET.

DUE TO SINGAPORE REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

The dulness of the rubber market yesterday was apparently due to the report from Singapore that 5,000 tons of additional rubber supplies would be exported during the next three months on payment of duty of about a shilling per pound. This rubber has been lying in Singapore for the past two years, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the official "coupon" necessary before it may be exported. It is stated that probably 2,000 tons of this rubber will reach London or New York in September and October. A question is raised whether the directorates of the rubber companies in the restricted areas may now be tempted to increase their exports by paying extra duties in conformity with the regulations of the rubber restriction acts.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams asked if the removal of restriction on rubber exports was contemplated.

Mr. Amery replied in the negative, and pointed out that a sudden interference with the Stevenson Scheme would involve injustice to a large number of individuals who had entered into contracts on the assumption of its continuance. There was no reason to believe that the British producers of rubber who were observing the scheme were dissatified with it. He added that if, as he anticipated, condition still warranted a progressive increase of amount exportable at a minimum duty on 1st August and the succeeding quarterly intervals, the British sources would soon be exporting to the full capacity.—Reuter's Special.

RIFF STATE.

STATUS LIKE AFGHANISTAN.

ABDEL KRIM'S PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, July 23.

The "Westminster Gazette" hears on good authority that Abdel Krim is prepared to negotiate peace on the following terms:—

(1). The Riff State shall be recognised and guaranteed by the League of Nations with a status similar to that of Afghanistan and Abdel Krim shall be given the title of 'Emir'.

(2). The Sultan of Morocco shall be recognised by the Riffs as their over-lord.

(3). The whole of Jebala shall be incorporated in the Riff State and the north bank of the river Wergha shall be the southern boundary of the State.

(4). Spain shall retain Ceuta and Melilla with defences and the iron ore mines south of Melilla.

(5). The Riff State shall be allowed to retain a limited standing army.—Reuter.

RIFFS PREVENT PROVISIONING OF SPANISH POSTS.

TURKISH COLONELS HELP ABDUL KERIM.

MADRID, July 22.

Newspapers here publish disquieting despatches from Fez reporting that the enemy have entrenched between Arbastizza and Ainaicha, preventing the provisioning of the Spanish posts which are holding out despite pressure.

A number of Turkish Colonels, who were formerly with the German Army, are assisting Abdel Krim.—Reuter.

CALM BEFORE STORM.

PARIS, July 23.

The fact that Abdel Krim has not renewed his main offensive against Fez, but is more active on the eastern and western wings leads to the speculation that this is the calm before the storm.

The Fez correspondent of the "Temps" forecasts important developments shortly, and expects that Abdel Krim will attack the regions of Wezzan in the west and Taza in the west to which the French will probably promptly retaliate.

To-day's communique reports that the French troops in the eastern sector have driven out the Rics from entrenched positions at Babessikla, to the northwest of Taza. The French post of Msile in the same region has been evacuated.

A despatch from Rebat states that General Naulin after consulting with Generals Petain and Lyautey left for Fez.—Reuter.

A MADRID REPORT.

MADRID, July 23.

It is reported from Melilla that Abdel Krim is running short of munitions and that he has ordered levying of ten per cent. tax on the last grain crop in order to replenish himself.—Reuter.

DISILLUSIONED!

MR. S. S. IYENGAR SPEAKS.

MADRAS, July 22.

In the course of a statement to the press Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Swarajya Party in Madras, says that after Lord Birkenhead's interpretation of his previous statement in the House of Lords, on British policy in India, at Milton Abbey Park, there is no use deluding ourselves into the belief that Government leaves any door open for self-respecting and honourable co-operation on the part of Indian people. We have realisd that Lord Birkenhead's view is, as he rightly claims, a considered and deliberate judgment of the British nation. We must immediately and without hesitation, therefore, realise that just as all the Parties in England are now united in expressing the "settled determination of the British nation" against the grant of furthers substantial reforms it is up to all parties in India to express the settled determination of Indian people to continue the policy of resistance to the bureaucracy and non-acceptance of office.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, continuing, deprecates Lord Birkenhead's evident belief that the Swarajya Party will be demoralised by the death of Deshabandhu Das, and expresses the hope that the Congress will shortly become predominently a political body by the new policy of Mahatma Gandhi. He finally declares that co-operation with diarchy means only subservience and acquiescence and advocates the policy of capturing local bodies and legislative councils as a fitting answer to Lord Birkenhead.—A. P.

SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD.

LONDON, July 22.

Sir William Birdwood has left for India via France. He unveils war memorials at Orleans and Marseilles, and embarks at the latter place with Lord Reading on 24th July.—Reuter.

MR. MITCHELL THOMSON.

LONDON, July 22.

Mr. Mitchell Thomson attended to-day's meeting as Chairman of the new Government Committee to organise public services in the event of an industrial trouble.—Reuter.

ELECTRICAL STORMS.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN S. ENGLAND.

HAILSTONES, FIRES AND WHIRLWIND.

LONDON, July 23.

After the hottest day of the year, Greenwich registering 89½ degrees and Manchester 90 degrees in the shade a series of phenomenal electrical storms broke out in the South of England, last night. Huge hailstones smashed hundreds of windows and skylights, which also cut and bruised many people.

Lightning was responsible for several fires Ward one of the chief of the infectious Lospitals in London, was gutted, but there were no casualties. A whirlwind on Snips Hill, Kent, tore through the orchards and crashed a tree on the main road, where it fell and killed a motorist. Torrential rain flooded many areas, though parched countryside was refreshed. Young seedlings backward in coming out owing to drought were washed away in many places.

Birmingham registered 48 millimetres of rain.

It is noteworthy that London broadcasting station was not affected.—Reuter.

VIOLENT THUNDERSTORMS IN FRANCE.

WIDE-SPREAD DAMAGE.

PARIS, July 23.

Violent thunderstorms last evening caused widespread damage in France, notably to vineyards and corn crops. Floods from the Garonne carried away a factory, destroyed two bridges and damaged a railway cart four occupants of which have disappeared. Many were killed by lightning.—Reuter.

DESHBANDHU MEMORIALS.

MAHATMA'S EXHORTATION.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"I hope that the All-India Deshabandhu memorial appeal will not in any way disturb the All-Bengal Deshabandhu collection. The All-India collection will last a considerable period seeing that Bengal will have paid a heavy sum for the All-Bengal memorial. The collections in Bengal for the All-India Memorial need not be made for three months or a longer period if necessary. The attention of Bengal should not be diverted from the All-Bengal collection. It must be a point of honour with every Bengali and every one domiciled in Bengal to make the Bengal collection a full success. Over five lakhs have now been already paid, though the balance, I take it, is assured. It is likely to take longer than the first five lakhs unless all the workers will concentrate their effort on quickness in the collection.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has shown what can be done in the direction by specialists in view of his success in inducing some of those who have already paid to double and even to quadruple their subscriptions. There is perhaps a possibility of some of the others who have already subscribed paying a second and substantial instalment. But apart from the possibility there are schools and colleges left untouched. Will the principals of these institutions or the students themselves move as I was told at the beginning of the month that they would as soon as these institutions were open after vacation. There are all the Bengal merchants and traders in the busy centres of Calcutta mostly untouched. I could see when I was taken to some of these shops that it was possible to collect if not the whole sum, at least a large part of it from these merchants. Again all the districts have not yet sent in their returns nor have the Bengalees from the other provinces except in some cases. Will all these friends respond in good time?

I would like to plead a little for myself. I had hoped to be able to leave Bengal by the middle of this month. I see no hope of doing so before the end of the month. I ask for the assistance of those who revere the memory of Deshabandhu and who are able themselves to subscribe and induce others to do so in finishing the collection as early as possible."—Sd. M. K. GANDHI.

FRENCH RESERVATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BRITAIN, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PARIS, July 22.

Following a detailed examination of Germany's reply to the French note on the Security Pact, M. Briand has instructed M. Fleuriau, the French Ambassador in London, to communicate to Mr. Chamberlain, the "numerous reservations which the German document, in the French view demands." Communications have also been sent to Poland and Czecho-Slovakia stating that even if the German reply permits the opening of negotiations with Germany it nevertheless involves serious conflictions with the French view-point, firstly, concerning the interpretation of article 12 of the Covenant dealing with the question of member States, in case of conflict, and, secondly, owing to German restrictions in the matter of the arbitration procedure.—Reuter.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

LONDON, July 22.

The House of Commons, to-day, passed the third reading of the Old Age Pensions bill without division.—Reuter's Special.

INDOPHOBIA IN S. AFRICA.

NEW BILL IN ASSEMBLY

CALL FOR UNITY.

CAPE TOWN, July 23.

In the South African Assembly Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior introduced a bill embodying the Asiatic policy of Government. He declared that its late introduction would give the country an opportunity of ascertaining the policy of Government who, in turn, would be able to profit by constructive criticism. The Asiatic problem was very pressing in South Africa. It was not for one particular party; it should be beyond party strife. Dr. Malan briefly summarised the principles of the Bill which would not satisfy the Extremists, as he endeavoured to steer a middle course. Some would consider he had gone too far; others not far enough. The bill started on the supposition that the Indian was an alien in the country. No solution would satisfy the country, which did not result in very considerable reduction of the Indian population, not by forcible means, but by the method of the application of pressure to supplement inducements held out to Indians to leave the country.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLEET ENTER SYDNEY.

IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

Sydney, July 18th:—The American fleet arrived here yesterday morning.—Reuter.

SYDNEY, July 23.

It was a most imposing spectacle when the American fleet, commanded by Admiral Coontz entered Sydney harbour. The battleship "Seattle" led the line. The sea was heavy and the weather misty and rainy, but there were occasional bursts of sunshine. Five aeroplanes escorted the fleet. Salutes were exchanged between the "Seattle" and the Fort of Queenscliff. Huge crowds lined the shores. Sydney is *en fete* and is preparing a very warm welcome.

300,000 WITNESS MARCH PAST.

The magnificent welcome recalls the reception given to the American fleeet in 1908. The city is thronged with people from all parts of New South Wales and the harbour crowded with crafts of all descriptions. Besides the Australian aeroplanes which escorted eight American battleships and three auxiliary vessels to the harbour, there were distinguishable an aeroplane of the Italian, Marchese De Pinedo, who is engaged in a flight from Rome to Tokio via Australia and who delayed his departure from Sydney for the express purpose of greeting the Americans. It is estimated that 300,000 persons witnessed the march past of 2,000 American officers and men through the streets. The Americans are delighted with the cordiality of the reception. A big programme of public and private entertainments have been arranged including a banquet to-night by the Commonwealth and State Governments.—Reuter's Special.

PLIGHT OF COMMONWEALTH CABINET.

FIREMEN'S GRUDGE AGAINST PRIME MINISTER.

MELBOURNE, July 23.

Firemen of the Bay steamer "Weerona" which had on board the Commonwealth Cabinet and a thousand guests who intended to meet the American fleet, alleged despite assurances to the contrary that Prime Minister Bruce was on board and refused to sail until he left the ship or apologised to the Seamen's Union for the alleged insulting words which they declared he used towards the Union in his recent speeches. The trip was finally abandoned.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN NOTE.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 22.

While the British press comment on the German note is generally favourable, some French newspapers criticise the note as arrogant and attempting to drive a wedge between Britain and France, making many unacceptable reservations. Newspapers in Berlin agree in emphasising that the German reply is primarily intended to advance details of discussion without attempting to introduce therein a decisive turn at present.—Reuter.

MINING CRISIS IN RUHR.

COLOGNE, July 22.

The Dortmund, Duisburg, Wesel, Essen and Munster Chambers of Commerce have telegraphically appealed to the Chancellor and other Ministers, for State intervention, in the mining crisis which is threatening to paralyse the Ruhr. Wholesale dismissals occur daily. Directors of the Wiendahlsba announced their intention of stopping pumping machinery and letting the mine to be flooded. There is a further trouble in Bochum Region where miners have been dismissed because they refused to work two shifts of twelve hours each instead of three eight-hours shifts.—Reuter.

PANDIT MOTILAL LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left for Allahabad to-night. The Pundit is expected here again on the 10th of August before the Bengal Legislative Council meets. He is improving gradually.

NIMUCHANA FIRING

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

NO INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

ALWAR, July 23.

The Maharaja of Alwar held a durbar at the city palace where the report of the Commission on Nimuchana firing was made public and the Maharaja spoke at length, expressing his views on the report. The Commission holds that the persistent defiance of authority was encouraged among the cultivators for months by agitators. When troops were sent to Nimuchana to arrest the leaders they opened fire on the troops. Fire was returned for 15 to 20 minutes and casualties as finally ascertained by Commission are 13 killed, 12 wounded, including two women but no children three missing.

As regards fire, it originated with a gun shot having fallen on a thatched hut and hedge of dry grass and thereafter spread. Troops did not deliberately set fire. Total loss is estimated at Rs. 11,000 by a committee of the villagers and this the Maharaja is ordering immediately to be paid.

As a result of fire no human life was lost, but 60 cattle were lost and a number of huts burnt. Troops did not prevent people from taking water from wells nor did they indulge in looting. Their conduct was as could be expected.

The Commission concludes by asserting that peace has now been restored and that people regret having been led astray by others.—A.P.

FITTEST REPLY TO LORD BIRKENHEAD.

VIGOROUS WORK NEXT YEAR.

DELHI, July 23.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, sends the following statement to the press:—Mahatma Gandhi's offer and Pandit Motilal's acceptance on the Congress organisation on behalf of the Swarajists betokens a return to the orthodox western method of political work, easily intelligible to the western mind. It is the fittest reply to Lord Birkenhead's statement. So long as we have not thrown off the crutches of western methods, we must act in a manner easily understood in England. Capture of different institutions leading to political power, co-operation and obstruction in suitable combination must be our policy for some time to come. Now that the Congress will pass into Swarajist control, we must, with a view to scorings vigorous shots to the handling of the situation have Pandit Motilal Nehru as our next year's president. If Mrs. Naidu espouses the Swarajist cause, we may elect her as President. In any case the next year should be a year of vigorous work of reorganisation and preparation for the next general election.—A. P.

MAHATMA VISITS SURI

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to Suri to-day in Birman district.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Government of Bengal in a resolution on the annual reports of the Department of Industries for the year 1924 states that the total number of technical schools, public and private, in the province at the close of the year was 96 as against 93 and the number of pupils 5,061 against 4,093 in the previous year. The total expenditure on these schools, was Rs. 5,71,423 against Rs. 5,73,805 in the previous year. Government shared the regret with the Director of Industries that for want of funds the applications of several technical schools which were in need of Government aid could not be entertained and many applications from deserving students for technical scholarships had to be refused. Various research experiments were made in several industries and arrengements had been made for systematic researches. Government had spent a sum of eleven lakhs for the Calcutta Technical School which could not be opened on 1st January owing to difficulties which had arisen over the contribution for the recurring expenditure involved. Negotiations between the Corporation and the governing body of the school were still in progress and Government hoped to open it on 1st January next year.—(A P.).

Official and Personal.

The following had the honour of dining on Wednesday with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton at the Residency, Jaipur:—The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Macpherson and Miss Duke, Major and Mrs. Field, Major Ogilvie, Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu, Rawalji Wangram Singhji of Samode, Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol, Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner, Thakur Amar Singhji of Kanota, Moulvi Mohammad Ashfaq Khan, Mr. and Mrs. Blenkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry, Mr. Wingate, Mr Bigbby, Major and Mrs. Collum, Rev. and Mrs. Lowe, and Pandit Amar Nath Athal. After dinner an informal reception was held, at which the following were present:—Purohit Gopi Nathji, Pandit Settla Parsadji Bajpevi, Thakor Sangram Singhji of Digg, Thakur Rup Singji of Naila, Thakur Jaswant Singhji of Ragru, Thakur Bahadur Singhji of Karansar, Thakur Bhur Singhji of Malsisar, Amar Singhji Bahadur of Khetri, Captain Ryan, Captain Dalrymple Hay, Mr. Morren, Mr. Carrol and Thakur Sawai Singhji of Isarda.

The Governor of Bombay held a Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT WANTS CHANGE OF CREED.

MR. YAKUB HASSAN READY FOR "HONOURABLE CO-OPERATION."

REPLIES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. and Mr. Yakub Hassan to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S REPLIES

Yes. It should be made plain that the aim is self-Government within the British Empire on the basis of the self-governing colonies.

Yes, if the money contribution is uniform.

That depends on the political programme the Congress determines.

Inside the Councils to show a united front and throw out on their own merits all measures detrimental to the interests of India. Outside the Councils to put your own house in order by mustering religious bigotry and fanaticism which is at the root of the quarrels between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. These quarrels are a disgrace to the country and weaken to no small extent our claim for self-government. They are also at the bottom of communal claims in political and public life which are a source of weakness and generally prevents from the best man being selected causing harm to the country and creating disappointment amongst people with claims of merit. Also great and rapid strides should be made for advancing the country in science, industries and commerce. This could be done by sending out young men for training to countries in Europe, to America and to Japan. In these matters we are generations behind other civilised countries and unless we come somewhere near them we can never command the respect essential to hold our own either before or after we have got self-government.

Yes, if we do what I have mentioned in answer to question No. 4.

Non-payment of taxes would only do for those who have no vested interests in the country.

Yes, if I am given something very near what I am using and if I am convinced that Swadeshi movement will get us self-government within the Empire.

No.

In any case the same course as mentioned in my reply to question No. 4.

I do not believe in refusing supplies for the essential needs of the country; it only makes us rediculous in the eyes of other peoples and strengthens the hands of Government.

The policy of non-payment of taxes could only be carried out by those who pay very small taxes and have no properties which could be confiscated by Government. Owners of properties landed or otherwise will not join generally as the human instinct of self-preservation is bound to tell. The movement of non-payment of taxes if adopted is ultimately bound to fail.

Yes, in creating a joint effect along with other movements outside those of their own party.

No, if personal motives, likes and dislikes could be done away with.

DINSHAW PETIT.

Bombay.

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S REPLIES.

1. There is no need to change the Congress creed. The word Swarajya is elastic enough to be interpreted by all political parties to suit their own conception of Home Rule within or without the so-called British Empire.

2. In my opinion the yarn quota is a very suitable franchise qualification but I am willing to vote for its change into money contribution in order to bring into the Congress fold people who object to yarn contribution.

3. Congress must frame a political programme of its own. If Swarajists are in the majority in the Congress their programme will naturally become the Congress programme. The present position that the Congress does no political work and leaves it to the Swarajists to determine their political work without let or hindrance from the Congress is derogatory and undignified for the Congress and must be remedied, the sooner the better. I will certainly co-operate in carrying out any political programme that the Congress may resolve upon.

4. "Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils" can only be formulated after seeing what response the Secretary of State and the Government of India make to the renewed offer of honourable co-operation that the General Council of the Swaraj Party has made on the 16th instant.

5. I am convinced that constitutional agitation alone, without the aid of accidental or stimulated circumstances of compelling nature, will not wrench for us Home Rule from the British Parliament.

6. Bardoli resolution gave such a setback to the country at a psychological moment when she was as well prepared for civil disobedience as she could ever be expected to be, that the requisite atmosphere can never be hoped to be created in India for civil disobedience of any kind or non-payment of taxes. I will not, therefore be a party to any proposal of a direct action that I feel convinced will prove absolutely futile, at least under the present circumstances.

7. I have already given up the use of foreign cloth. Let us at least persist in this item of constructive programme and by making the boycott of foreign cloth a complete success prove to the world our capacity for self-determination and force of our will power. This item is only a very small part of the bombastic resolution of the boycott of all foreign goods that the Special Congress of 1920 and public meetings from time to time have passed in impotent rage whenever the country was provoked by any action of the British Government in India or elsewhere.

8. My answer to this question is the same as that to No. 4.

9. My answer to this question is the same as that to No. 4.

10. No.

11. If Swarajists have not done much work in furtherance of the constructive programme they are in the good company of No-changers.

12. Now that the Congress has practically suspended the non-co-operation movement the differences in "the mental attitudes" of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are not such as to make concerted action impossible. As for the "political methods" the Liberals have so far followed a definite course—the course that Congress had deliverately departed from in 1920. In the light of the recent experiences both the Liberals and the Congressmen must reconsider the question of the method, the Liberals should in my opinion intensify their course somewhat in order to bring to bear greater pressure on the defiant Tory Cabinet, and the Congress should relax its uncompromising attitude and come nearer to what even Lord Birkenhead may be disposed to regard as "Co-operation" without loss of its prestige. I am very pleased to read in this morning's telegram that Mahatma Gandhi proposes, "as a reply to Lord Birkenhead, to convert the Congress which is now a Spinners' Association into a political Congress so that the Swarajya Party which is the predominant party will control its destinies and the spinning section will take the place of an auxiliary body." If the Liberals and Independents will also see their way to join the Congress-men in offering honorable co-operation to the British Government on the terms laid down by the late lamented Mr. C. R. Das "the circumstances of compelling nature", referred to above can yet be created and the realization of India's destiny accelerated by a few years.

YAKUB HASAN.

Mylapore, Madras.

ORIGIN OF SHANGHAI TROUBLES

"SHOOTING BEGUN BY JAPANESE"

MILL-OWNERS' REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE CHINESE UNIONS.

The "Daily Herald" (June 25) writes:—"The following report has just reached us from Japan by mail. It was written by our correspondent before the strike movement in China had broken out in its present intensity. It is important as giving clear—and unrequested—support to two statements of fact which the British Government persistently denies—viz., that the movement in Tsingtao and Shanghai was industrial, being a demand by the Chinese workers' unions for recognition, and that the shooting was begun by the Japanese in control of the mills:—

(From Our Own Correspondent—JOHN BRAILSFORD.)

Kobe (Japan), May 30.—The action of the Japanese in landing armed parties from their warships at Tsingtao is, I believe, something new in imperialistic exploitation. Tsingtao is no longer a Japanese colony; it was nominally restored to China two and a half years ago.

If China were not a semi-subject nation, this invasion for the suppression of her organised workers would be an international scandal, and not unlikely an occasion of war. As it is, probably little will be said about it, for the foreign newsgatherers in China for the most part have shown a strong inclination to take the side of the Japanese in their recent troubles with Chinese workers.

Probably the fact that a Chinese striker was killed by a member of the Japanese staff of a Japanese mill in Shanghai, on the 15th instant, has not been telegraphed abroad; I found only the most casual mention of it in the leading British paper of Shanghai. I therefore hasten to send some account of the facts.

From the reports available it appears that both at Shanghai and at Tsingtao the essential dispute is over the question of collective bargaining. While the Japanese employers made some concessions to the workers to settle the prolonged strike of some weeks ago, they refused to recognise the union.

The result is that the more determined workers have kept up an agitation. So also at Tsingtao—the demand for an additional rest period was granted; prompt payment of wages was promised; the millowners whole ensure supplies of cheap food But the right to organise was not admitted.

It was reported that the strike was settled. Fifty men were discharged, apparently for their activity in connection with the strike. Soon it appeared that the Chinese workers were not yielding so easily to the sacrifice of their leaders.

A "go-slow" strike began—I quote a Japanese report. Then the employers declared a lock-out. Similar action had been taken at Shanghai a little earlier. In both cases the locked-out Chinese made demonstrations and did considerable damage to property, according to the Japanese story.

In Shanghai the Japanese staff had armed themselves; they fired on the Chinese workers wounding seven, one of whom died.

At Tsingtao, it appears, the Chinese refused to accept the lock-out decision; they seized three of the mills.

SUPPRESS UNIONS' DEMAND.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government had been urging the Peking Government to take rigorous steps for the suppression of the labour unions. The Chinese authorities at Tsingtao attempted to mediate, but the Japanese were not satisfied. At length, they sent an ultimatum.

At the same time the Director of Military Affairs for the province ordered the Chinese troops at Tsingtao to drive the workers out of the factories. Those in possession of two of the mills left quietly. Those in the third resisted. The Chinese soldiers fired, killing one. The workers then surrendered.

Little comment is needed. Lest it should be considered that this is a peculiarly Japanese outrage, it should be mentioned that the measures taken are hardly equal in unprovoked brutality to the shooting of Chinese strikers by the British armed forces at Hongkong in March, 1922.

However, the invasion of a foreign country to suppress a labour organisation of the people of that country seems to be something new. It is not unnatural that the Japanese should have set the precedent, since the police in Japan have almost unlimited discretion for the suppression of strikes and labour agitation.

DULL DAY.

COUNCIL MEETING

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' BILL.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 23.

Thursday was a dull day in the Legislative Council when the Co-operative Societies Bill was being discussed. There were about 126 amendments to the Bill, as it had emerged from the Select Committee's deliberations. The bill has a long history and has been before the Council for about a year. When it was read a second time on Thursday every one expected that a long discussion would ensue over the many amendments. But Mr. Joshi immediately moved that it be recommitted to the Select Committee for the consideration of amendments. This was stoutly opposed by the Minister as well as non-official members and a division decided that the consideration of the bill should be proceeded forthwith. The discussion which then ensued was dull and very monotonous as the changes were technical in most cases. Great many members, however, took part in the discussion as most of the members are connected in some way or other with the Co-operative movement. Good progress was made before the House adjourned for the day, but there was nothing of outstanding merit in the whole discussion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Council was held to-day under Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah's presidency. The City of Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed into law.

Minister, Mr. A. Dalhavi moved the second reading of the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill. He said in the Select Committee more than 150 amendments had been considered and the report was almost unanimous. There were again 126 amendments before the Council and he welcomed them.

Mr. P. G. Joshi moved that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee for reconsidering and report and for considering the amendments which had been put forward. Mr. Joshi said not amendments had been put forward by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies and they should be scrutinised again. Many of the amendments had been placed before the Select Committee and they should be considered by that Committee. The bill should be reconsidered from three points. There should be greater association of popular representatives in the working of Co-operative Societies; secondly, the powers of the Liquidator ought to be considerably restricted and so also the autocratic powers of the registrar and thirdly, recourse should be given to the aggrieved party to have an appeal to the civil court or an arbitrator.

After some discussion Mr. Joshi's amendment was thrown out and the bill was read a second time.

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Dev moved the following as clause 4A, "Government may take steps to educate the public and spread knowledge of the principles underlying the Act and the rules made thereunder that people may come to realise that the Co-operative Movement is not merely a money lending concern, but is intended to bring about better living, better business and better methods of production."

Government opposed the amendment on the score that propaganda work should be done by private individuals and not by Government officials. The matter was carried to division and there it was rejected. 30 members voting for and 55 against.

REGISTRAR'S POWER.

After lunch clause 8 was taken into consideration. It read when any question arises whether for the purpose of the formation or registration or continuance of a Society under this Act a person is an agriculturist or a non-agriculturist or whether any person is an agriculturist or whether any person is a resident in a town or village or group of villages or whether two or more villages shall be cosidered to form a group or whether any person belongs to any particular tribe, class, caste or occupation the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker moved an amendment deleting the last five words as he wanted to make the decision appealable.

Rao Bahadur Malji opposed as he thought they could very well trust the Registrar.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, opposing said there should be no appeal on such trivial matters.

Mr. Bhopatker, replying, said the status of a person concerned was not a trivial matter as it would have some effect on the court of law.

Mr. A. Montgomerie asked under what section of the Evidence Act it was admissible. Mr. Bhopatker wanted to know under what section it was not admissible. His main argument was that it would have a great influence on the court.

The amendment was rejected.

SUMMONING OF OFFICERS FOR AUDIT.

Clause 22 referred to audit and Mr. R. G. Soman moved the deletion of the whole sub-section 4. It read: "The Registrar and every other person appointed to audit the accounts of a society shall have power when necessary (1) to summon at the time of his audit an officer, agent, servant member of the society who he has reason to believe can give valuable information in regard to any transaction of the society or the management of its affairs or (2) to require the production of any book or document relating to the affairs of any cash belonging to the society by the officer, agent, servant or member in possession of such book, document or cash.

Mr. Soman thought it was objectionable to arm auditors with the powers of summoning an officer, agent, servant or member of a society when the accounts were being audited.

Mr. V. N. Jog supported the amendment as he thought the sub-clause would enable ordinary auditors to harass respectable persons, who were managing a society.

Mr. M. D. Karki, opposing, said it was in the interests of a society that its accounts should be properly audited and in rural societies where the books were not sometimes properly kept it was necessary that the auditor should have power to summon persons in charge of the books of accounts. If they wanted power they should have some responsibility also.

Mr. L. S. Chaudhari said many of the societies in the mofussil were not working satisfactorily, and it was essential that persons concerned should explain the position to the auditors.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, supporting, said when Government auditors audited accounts and vouchers of municipalities they did not summon any of the officers concerned. An auditor would have access to the cash and books of a society under clause 4 and it was unnecessary to summon its officers. Personally, he would resent such a summons.

A COMPROMISE.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi said in some cases it was necessary to summon officers of a society because there were instances of officers of some societies absconding with cash, but in order to meet the objection of some members he would give the power of issuing summons only to the Registrar or Assistant Registrar.

Mr. Malji was of opinion that the power should be given to auditors.

Mr. Dehalvi said the success of the credit of a society which was the backbone of the whole Co-operative Movement depended on its popularity which depended on a proper audit, which was absolutely necessary. Auditing to be absolutely necessary must be efficient and an auditor was just as responsible for good auditing as in the case of joint stock companies and they must be supported by proper rules if they were to be made responsible. It was quite impossible for the Registrar or his assistants to do this work as well as the ordinary auditors.

Mr. P. G. Joshi moved another amendment which was accepted by Mr. Soman. It asked for the deletion of the first part of sub-clause 4 only. The amended amendment was thrown out, only 32 voting in favour and 55 against.

The Council then adjourned.

SREE AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY AT GANDEVI.

HINDUS' MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, July 19.

Two philanthropic Bania gentlemen Messrs. Damodardas and Maganlal Itcharam who have recently retired from Bombay to spend their after life in their native place, have fulfilled the long-felt need of a free Ayurvedic Dispensary and an efficient Medical Service. The poorer classes, after the death of late Vaidraj Kikabhai very sorely felt the need, and these philanthropic gentlemen will have their blessings for their magnificent charity. An amount of Rs. 30,000 is said to have been laid aside for the purpose and the services of an efficient native physician are secured. People without the distinction of caste or creed have been freely taking advantages of it. Provisions are also made for supplying on loan medical accessories, such as enima, bed-pans, hot-water bags, ice bags, etc. It is also heard that the donors further desire to make a gift of a lawn-garden and orara on the river to the town. An Akhada, a town-hall or some such memorial is also contemplated. The donors really deserve to be complimented for their generous-heartedness.

MOHARRUM FESTIVAL.

PRECAUTIONS IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Although no trouble is apprehended, yet as a precautionary measure in view of the approaching Moharrum festival the authorities here have issued proclamations restricting the carrying of sticks in district and town and regulating processions. Some of the leading Shiahs and Sunnis in Manjanpur have been temporarily bound down to keep the peace.—A. P.

MR. SHARMA'S DENIAL

MADRAS, July 22.

Mr. C. L. Sharma writing from Pondicherry to the press denies the recent press report that he was found missing from his home of internment, and says that he is always staying in his house at Pondicherry. He further declares that his friend, M. N. Roy, has now returned to Paris, and expresses the hope that his (Sharma's) internment will also come to an end very soon, for in his opinion there is nothing at the bottom of the order of internment except British influence.

It will be remembered that Sharma was one of those involved in the Cawnpore conspiracy case.—A.P.

CHINA UNDER FOREIGN YOKE.

Courtesy: L'Illustration.

A view of the Foreign Concession in Shanghai where the recent Chinese riots occurred.

Courtesy: Illuc. Blatt.

A Chinese policeman and a French marine keeping watch in the Foreign Concession.

CORPORATION MEETING.

REMOVAL OF KABUTARKHANA FENCING.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday in absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. No less than eleven members of the Corporation having gone to Poona to attend the session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the proceedings on Thursday were somewhat dull. A resolution of Mr. J. M. Mehta asking the Commissioner to consult a committee of certain corporators before taking counsel's opinion was negatived while the matter which hurt the feelings of Hindus residing at Bhuleshwar caused by the removal of the iron fencing at Kabutar Khana was referred to the Commissioner for report. The Corporation also passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner to the inconvenience caused to the pedestrians by the proprietors of the British India Hotel who put a number of chairs on the public footpath also by taxi drivers in front of the footpath.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved.

"That the Commissioner be requested to report to this House the circumstances under which the iron fencing erected at the Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar, around the place for feeding the pigeons has been removed and his attention be invited to the fact that the feelings of Hindus have been hurt by the action thus taken by the Municipality."

Mr. S. D. Navalkar seconded the motion.

The Commissioner said the pigeons had increased a hundred times in the last 25 years and if the present state of things was continued, he feared, there would be a total obstruction of the road.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy moved an amendment that the fencing be restored as before.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the amendment.

On taking the vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

LEGAL OPINION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—

That whenever the Commissioner is asked by the Corporation to take legal opinion on any matter, the case for Counsel as prepared by the Municipal Solicitors shall be referred to the following Committee for approval before it finally goes to Counsel:—

(1) The President; (2) the Chairman of the Standing Committee; (3) Mr. V. J. Patel; (4) Mr. B. T. Desai; (5) Mr. K. F. Nariman; (6) Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram; (7) Mr. Meyer Nissim; (8) Mr. L. R. Tairsee; (9) Mr. M. A. Havelivala; (10) Mr. H. P. Mody and (11) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Mr. J. B. Behram seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said he failed to know why the names of Messrs. Meyer Nissim and L. R. Tairsee were inserted in the committee especially as they did not know anything of law. He therefore moved an amendment that Messrs. M. M. Desai and M. A. Khan be taken in their place.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia dissenting with the last speaker said the Corporation required lawyers as well as laymen to do the civic work. What was required was practical common sense and not knowledge of law.

Mr. R. A. Gole was surprised at the argument of Mr. Dumasia and said Mr. Dumasia did not know law himself and yet he was a member of the Legislative Assembly where laws of the land were framed and enacted.

The Commissioner said if it took one month now to take counsel's opinion it would take seven months in future if the motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said that it was likely that opinions of so many lawyers would bring about confusion. He therefore, suggested that whenever occasion arose the Commissioner should collaborate with two members before taking counsel's opinion.

Mr. Dumasia after some discussion withdrew his amendment and on taking vote the original proposition was declared lost.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET GRANTS.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that after the Budget Estimates are once passed, no proposals for sanctioning additional grants during the year of the Budget in respect of items not included therein be brought forward for the sanction of the Corporation except in emergent cases and for very special reasons.

That all such proposals should be submitted by the Commissioner to the Standing Committee and the Corporation for their sanction along with the Budget Estimates of the following year and shown in a separate statement.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information."

Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna raised a point of order and pointed out that under the Municipal Act the necessary power was given to the Standing Committee to bring forward proposals for additional budget grants whenever the Committee deemed it necessary.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. J. M. Mehta was quite in order.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the proposition was impracticable while Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram thought it unnecessary.

The proposition was agreed to.

The following propositions moved by Mr. R. S. Asavle and seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee were unanimously agreed to.

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the inconvenience that has been repeatedly caused to pedestrians by the proprietors of the British India Hotel and the neighbouring Islam Hotel who keep a number of chairs on the public footpath just in front of 'Cooper Building,' near Falkland Road, and that he be requested to take immediate action in the matter."

"That the attention of the Commissioner of Police be drawn to the daily inconvenience caused to the general public by the Victoria drivers who keep their Victorias near the crossing of the Grant and Falkland Roads and in front of the aforesaid hotels and also the Taxi drivers who keep their Taxis out of the Taxi Stand which causes great inconvenience to the general traffic and pedestrians, and he be requested to take strong measures to put a stop to this at once.'"

The Corporation then adjourned till today (Friday) at 3 p.m.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

purposes, he is the master of the situation, having the power to strike, but not subject to being stricken. The Bill is but one man's show, and makes the Registrar virtually a monarch of all he surveys. From the registration of a Society straight on to its liquidation his word is law unto all. The right of appeal against some of his orders and decisions is conceded to an aggrieved party; but the appeal is to be preferred to the Government, which in plain language, means no appeal at all. When the air is thick with tall talk about the increasing association of the popular element in the administration of the Province, the Government themselves should have come forth with a Bill which would have given effect to that talk. Many naturally expected that some provisions would be inserted in the Bill according to which the strings of the Co-operative Department would be placed in the hands of a "Board of Control," instead of putting them in the hands of the Registrar only as of old. It was thought that old times and manners would change, giving place to new ones. But all those expectations have been mercilessly dashed to the ground, and the Registrar has been once again installed in a place far beyond the reach of popular voice. In fine, the powers and functions assigned to the Registrar by the Bill in question constitute a grave menace to the safety and continuity of the Co-operative movement.

Direct State Aid.

The second point on which several non-official persons differ from the Government is the lack of any provision made in the Bill about the State's obligation to render direct financial aid to the Co-operative Societies, especially when they are in infant stage. Such aid is ungrudgingly given by the Western States to their Societies, chiefly in the form of loans at a low or nominal rate of interest. In the West the Governments have come to realize that to strengthen the finances of the Co-operative Societies means in the last analysis to lay firm and secure the very foundations of a stable Government. They have recognized that power carries with itself a corresponding responsibility, and a benefit implies a burden that has got to be cheerfully borne. But here in India every Government, be it provincial or central, strives to make all obligations only one-sided. Taking the Bill as an instance in point, the Bombay Government have attempted to concentrate all effective powers in the Registrar without shouldering the burden of any financial responsibility, barring of course the little sum they spend on the Co-operative Department. The insistent cry of the countryside is for an adequate supply of cheap money. While the Government easily find abundant money for their pet schemes, such as the Bombay Developement and Sukkur Barrage, they do not scruple to put forth the patent excuse of want of funds, whenever and wherever the claims of the countryside are advanced. Nay, they have often the hardihood to argue that in as much as the Co-operative movement is meant for the promotion of "self help and mutual aid" among agriculturists, it will be a suicidal policy on their part to accept any Government help. If really the Government have the interests of the co-operative movement at heart and sincerely desire to give an impetus thereto, they should provide for advancing to each Co-operative Society or Bank at least as much as its share-capital at a very low rate of interest.

Redemption of Old Debts.

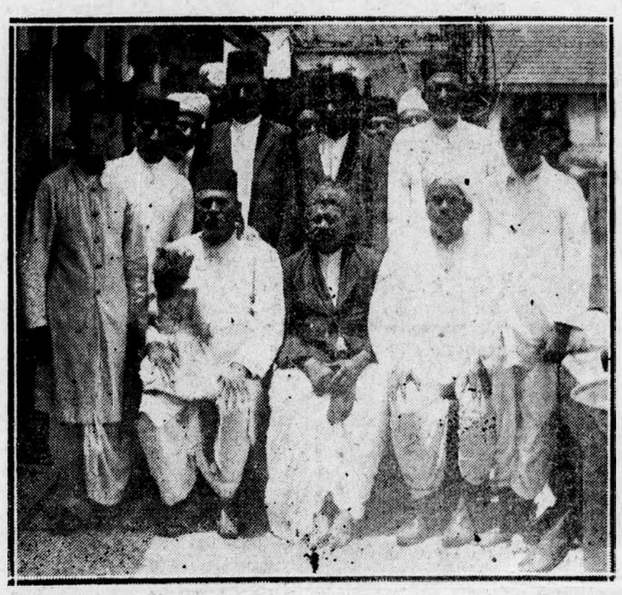
The third point on which several disagree with the Government is the culpable indifference which they have shown on the question of the redemption of old debts. The one problem of all problems, so far at least as this Presidency is concerned, is how to free the peasantry from the dead weight of old debts. The Government should have indeed addressed themselves to the task of taking the agriculturists out of the suffocating atmosphere of indebtedness. Not only have they grievously failed in this their sacred duty, but they have also baulked all honest efforts on the part of some members of the Council to have an idea of the extent of indebtedness of the agriculturist class in the Presidency.

Lack of Business-like Spirit.

The fourth defect in the Bill is the lack of business-like spirit. Some of the provisions of the Bill are saturated with noble sentiments, but only at the cost of others. The Government have throughout studiously kept themselves aloof from the contaminating touch of any high feelings. They want the people to sacrifice their interests for this cause without any proportionate sacrifice on their part. They seem to believe that the more the movement is carried on by unbusiness-like methods, the more it will thrive. They want the share-money and deposits to increase with all the restrictions put upon them. They desire the towns and cities to run to the help of the villages with their savings, without taking sufficient precaution about their return. They have restricted the maximum of dividend without guaranteeing the minimum. In short, they require all who take any interest in the movement to throw to the winds all business considerations, and submit meekly and unquestioningly to whatever will be dictated by them. And yet they want the movement to prosper at a furious pace.

In sum, it is well-nigh impossible for the Co-operative movement to make any headway in the country, unless and until the Government do honestly and conscientiously co-operate with the people by advancing cheap and sufficient money to Co-operative Societies or Banks, by keeping a stricter watch over their working, by placing expert advice at their service, by redeeming the peasantry from old debts, by associating the people through their representatives with the operations of the Co-operative Department, by carrying on a wide-spread campaign of propagandist work, by bringing into liquidation hopelessly defaulting Societies and thus saving others from the contagion of non-payment, by placing the movement on a business basis, and by doing all such acts as would create and preserve the integrity and solidarity of the movement. A Bill framed on the lines adumbrated above that was expected by the people, and that exactly the Government have failed to place before the Council and to refer to the Select Committee.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Members of the executive committee of the Shree Mahajan Association (New Cotton Exchange) which was opened in the Marwadi Bazar, Bombay, on Wednesday. Sheth Vassanji Nagsi, Chairman of the Association, is seated in the centre of the front row.

JAPAN'S SPINNING INDUSTRY.

HOW IT HAS BEEN BUILT UP.

The Japanese Advertiser writes:—

Water power is one of Japan's greatest natural resources and it has been a vital factor in the development of the spinning industry in this country.

The first spinning mill in Japan was installed in 1862. That was 63 years later than the first spinning mill was used in United States. There were more than 5,000,000 spindles in use then in America and many millions in use in Europe, with England leading.

Since that time, Japan has developed one of the largest spinning industries in the world, with hundreds of thousands of spindles in use in the many mills that have sprung up. The Spinning Mills Federation in Japan was organized in 1890. The Federation has 12 spinning mills in its organization, with an aggregate of 3,370,000 spindles, constituting more than 70 per cent. of the total number of spindles operated in all Japan.

The industry has had varying fortunes since the first mill was started. Its peak was during the World War, when mills abroad were turning out war supplies, particularly the mills in England. Then Japanese companies had markets in all parts of the world and the export of the finished products increased in extraordinary fashion.

The first mill established in 1862 was called the Kagoshima Spinning Mills. It had 5,465 spindles. Others followed at once.

In 1878 the Government adopted a policy encouraging the establishment of cotton mills in various districts producing cotton. The plan was to prevent the importation of cotton thread from abroad. As a result mills were established in more than a dozen places, with about 2,000 spindles each, all operated by water power.

A cotton mill was established on a somewhat larger scale in 1882. It was called the Osaka Spinning Mill, which is at present operated under the name of the Toyo Spinning Mill.

When the system of currency conversion was adopted in 1884 and money circulation became easier, cotton milling projects became more and more prosperous. The number of spindles operating in Japan about that time totaled 300,000. The demand for cotton increased by leaps and bounds and all the cotton raised in Japan was not sufficient to feed the spinning mills for six months. So cotton was imported from China.

SPECIAL LINE TO INDIA.

In 1893 the Federation of Cotton Mills of Japan made a special arrangement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to have that steamship company open a line to India to import cotton from there. The import tariff on cotton thread and cotton were removed in July, 1894 and April, 1895, respectively, thus affording a great opportunity for the development of the industry here.

The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 played havoc with the industry's development for a while but later the occasion offered an impetus for its development in a new direction. At the time the export of cotton thread was limited and the products of Japanese mills began to exclude the use of Indian cotton thread. At the same time the export of Japanese cotton thread increased. Eventually, the importation of American cotton was necessary and the Japanese mills produced more and better cotton thread. Mills were enlarged and improved and the quality of the thread became better. The demand increased tremendously.

In 1898 the cotton mill industry in Japan met serious reverses as a result of the adoption of the gold standard. This was detrimental to foreign trade with China. As a measure to relieve the situation, the operating capacity of Japanese mills was reduced and foreign trade was encouraged. Eventually, a normal condition resulted.

Another blow to milling here was suffered during the early part of the Russo-Japanese War. Later, however, the demand for finished products from the mills increased to such an extent cotton thread again had to be imported from abroad. The mills of Japan were running day and night but could not supply the demand.

This prosperity during this war continued in the years immediately following, a survey of the growth of mills in Japan will show. At the end of 1909 there were 1,950,000 spindles in Japan. Since then the industry has progressed more or less constantly, reaching its peak, as mentioned, during the World War.

At the outset of this conflict, as in in every great war, the industry here suffered somewhat. A year later it experienced the first intimation of the great wave of prosperity that was to sweep over virtually all Japanese industries laboring, as they did, to supply the markets left vacant by the participation of great manufacturing nations in the West in the deadly struggle. Japan's cotton goods found markets in China, the South Sea Islands, India, Africa, South America and Australia. Virtually all of England's, France's and Germany's as well as much of America's trade in this product was taken over by Japan. The mills doubled their output and trebled their efforts. Still the demand grew. Speculation entered into the orgy of prosperity. It was too good to last.

POST-WAR RE-ACTION.

Some foresaw the crash and got out from under. Many thought it would last forever. It continued for a year or two after the peace at Versilles. Then, in 1920, things began to change. The stricken Western nations began to rehabilitate. They went after their markets again. Japan's mills suffered. Some had to close down.

The reaction to the war-time prosperity was terrific. A panic of proportions hitherto unknown in Japan swept the country. Industries were idle compared to the day and night grind they had been through to supply monstrous demands. Men were out of work. No money was to be had. It was a panic.

Little by little mills shut down and a general reorganization of the industrial situation came about. Japan has suffered a financial depression for several years. The "back to normalcy" movement in this country has been a bit slow in coming, financiers remark. The prosperity turned the heads of many. But the change is being effected and the cotton industry is not the only industry which has had to change its basic organization.

A secure and sound industry is now firmly established. Japan's finished products from her hundreds of thousands of spindles are in great demand everyhere.

LIST OF SPINNING MILLS.

The following tabulation gives a list of those mills belonging to the Fedeartion in Japan;

Names of mills	Number of spindles.	Number of double spindles	Number of looms.
Japan Spinning Mill	647,276	183,280	7,045
Toyo Spinning Mill	608,368	53,868	13,135
Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill	511,092	95,606	8,042
Fugigasu Spinning Mill	323,008	23,000	2,812
Osaka Federal Spinning Mill.	311,776	57,176	2,700
Fulush Spinning Mill	187,072	8,000	1,048
Nisshin Spinning Mill	205,520	35,616	1,275
Kurafuji Spinning Mill	223,284	16,678	900
Wakayama Weaving Mill	87,884	6,600	1,360
Kishiwada Spinning Mill	159,240	——	650
Nagoya Spinning Mill	85,200	1,616	120
Osaka Flannel Weaving Mill.	20,288	2,620	300
Total	3,370,008	484,060	39,438

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE AFFAIRS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly oblige by publishing the following few questions put to the new Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, in your esteemed journal:—

(1) Is it a fact that some time ago the Secretary issued a circular among the headmasters of the schools to discontinue the collection of water fees from students; and is it a fact that immediately after the issue of this order, great hardships were experienced by the young boys in getting drinking water and an uproar was raised by the parents; and further is it a fact that in consequence of this uproar, the circular was honoured more in its breach than observance?

(2) Is it a fact that the Secretary with a view to economise the stationery expenditure disallowed the 'contingency method"; is it a fact that immediately after cancelling the old method, he met with a budget twice as big as the original one, in consequence of which the new order was required to be cancelled by the Secretary?

(3) (a) Is it a fact that in trying to inaugurate the new and the so-called more efficient mode of payment of salaries to the teachers, hundreds of teachers had to keep standing for hours together in the building of Lord Harris School in the absence of any sitting accommodation?

(b) Is it a fact that the time of payment specified was 12 noon and till 2 p.m. no payment at all was started owing to the fact that the money was not obtained till that time?

(c) Is it a fact that so many as 500 lady teachers had also to undergo the same hardships on the pay day by unnecessarily waiting and keeping standing for more than a couple of hours?

(4) Is it in conformity with the two ends of justice that some teachers' services are dispensed with every year if they fail in the medical test of their physique that is to take place every year notwithstanding the years of services they may have put in?

(5) Is it a fact that recently several schools in various localities were closed and amalgamated with the nearest schools? If so, does the Secretary realise the hardships that young boys shall have to undergo in going to distant schools, which will ultimately bring down the number of pupils and instead of making education widespread will tend to make it more difficult? Is this the august beginning of the much-aspired era of 'free and compulsory education'?—Yours, etc.

EFFICIENCY.

RECENT STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS

HOW IT WAS TIDED OVER

MR' SHROFF JUSTIFIES ASSOCIATION'S ACTION.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, has issued a lengthy statement for the information of the Government and the public" reviewing the events which led to the last crisis on the local stock exchange, and its aftermath. Mr Shroff says his Association is now seriously considering what steps should be taken to reduce the evil consequences of such crisis if they recur in future.

In the course of his statement Mr. Shroff observes:

It was very ably and convincingly pointed out by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in his Minority Report of the Atlay Committee that:

"There is very good reason why corners should still survive for a time even though the period of active speculation is on the wane, because those capitalist interests who had taken up shares of joint stock companies at abnormally high prices would make some more efforts to make up for their losses (consequent upon depression in values) by attempting to squeeze the unwary public."

This has come out to be too true.

It appears that a bogus syndicate was formed in September 1924 to corner Madhavji shares. Thereafter an attempt was made by another syndicate to corner Bombay Dyeings and Centuries. Both of them failed to gain their respective objects; nay, both were unable to meet their liabilities in June Settlement. My Association in its Official Representation pointed out to the Atlay Committee that:

Similarly, if in future, the operator of a corner fails and is unable either to take delivery of the shares or to pay difference in respect thereof, then a crisis is sure to overtake the bazaar. The public has nothing to lose and in case of such an event, the Stock Exchange will have to suffer the losses as it happened in the case of Petit Shares, when Members had to suffer the same. Consequently much injury would be done to members, because, they being in the position of guaranteed brokers, are bound to pay their clients fully even though the purchasing party fails. When such is the case, where is the harm if the Stock Exchange takes proper steps for its protection and safety, keeping the control of such matters in its own hands? The safety of the investing public lies in the safety of the Stock Exchange. If the Stock Exchange comes into difficulties it is the investing public who will be the suffers. Interest of the Stock Exchange is identical with that of the public.

Recent events have demonstrated the truth of the forecast my Association made. While members of the Associoation paid all the losses of the syndicates amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs or thereabout, the public did not go out of pocket for a single pie. The Exchange thus discharged its liabilities most honourably and the investing public who had sold out their holdings on the Exchange did not suffer. At this hour I deem myself fortunate that the Association over which I have the honour to preside has once again maintained its high standard of morality and probity. Neither is there any repudiation of the contracts because of the failure of the purchasers to take delivery, as has often been the case in other markets.

HOW THE CRISIS AROSE.

Proceeding to describe the immediate causes which led to the panic, Mr. Shroff writes:—In its leader of 26th January, 1925 under the heading "Boom" the *Times of India* sounded the note of warning to the public. I also warned the operator through his chief broker. This was also reported in the "Times." Notwithstanding this warning there was continuous buying at an inflated rate from Rs. 1,150 to 1,200 for Dyeings and Rs. 590 for Centuries. There being many *bona fide* sellers at this rate the bull operator was unable to maintain those high fictitious prices. My Committee having considered the situation put the matter to a division. There were six for and six against. With my casting vote a resolution might have been passed to interfere and stop further dealings, but I advised them to adopt a waiting policy and watch meanwhile how affairs were shaping themselves. Had I interfered that day and stopped further dealings, as recommended in the Minority Report, I venture to say the present crisis might have been averted. Unfortunately for the Association my good intention to await awhile was not realised. Though, had I not advised as I did I would have been, I fear, unjustly accused of protecting the Bears and the same old cry would have been raised that the Committee interfered and stopped further dealings. The events that actually occurred have demonstrated the absolute necessity of interference. It establishes the fact that when a danger point is reached it is wise to adopt without loss of time the policy of interference with a view to prevent panic and disaster. The result of having allowed matters to take their natural course is the heavy penalty or rather sacrifice my Association has undergone.

The troubles began with the May Settlement.

The troubles began with the May Settlement. The syndicate had to take delivery of 1300 Dyeing shares through one of their brokers from the Clearing House but failed to make payment in respect thereof on the due date. At his request payment was accepted a day later. Delivery was then taken. I now find that to meet the payment that day the syndicate were obliged to sell off 500 and odd shares for immediate cash at the rate of Rs. 900 per share though the market price was Rs. 1,125 at the closing, that is, at the loss of Rs. 225 per share. After payment the opening market price was Rs. 1,040 for the June Settlement that is, a profit of Rs. 140 per share to the financier. Some may consider this a splendid opportunity to make a fortune in the quickest time. But I characterize it a bad business altogether and in no way worthy of public approbation. It was really an evil day for the syndicate and their days were numbered.

Some of the friends and followers of the syndicate scenting the weak position of the syndicate began unloading their holdings. As a result there was a sharp decline in the price and heavy fluctuations. It appeared that the syndicate lost the control over the market. It was no longer a fine exploiting market. I left Bombay on 22nd May for a short holiday, but my Committee reading the market and considering the situation wired me to return. On my arrival on Friday the 29th May, I found that a desparate attempt was made to inflate the market. The rate a day before was Rs. 850 to Rs. 950. The market opened with Rs. 980 jumped up to Rs. 1,090. Brokers acting on behalf of the syndicate bought the shares at the opening. The rate went to Rs. 1,080. The syndicate sold off quietly about 1200 shares. The Agents also sold off 400 shares. On the report of these sales the market naturally became nervous. The rate dropped to Rs. 990 at the closing. Having failed in his game, the chief operator lost courage and was not seen at his office. The game of unloading the shares failed. Mischief however was unmistakably done. A pious fraud was committed. But it is difficult to trace the real gamesters. I have no authority to ask for any explanation from the public who are operating on the Exchange without any control and who are a nuisance. In order that I may not be misunderstood I should say that I am not aware that the Agents had any hand or are a party to these undesirable transactions. The following day, that is, Saturday the 30th May, which was the last day of June Settlement the market opened weak. Every one was a seller, no one was a buyer. As a consequence the rate naturally dropped to Rs. 900.

A RUMOUR AND SEQUEL.

Just then it was reported that Mr. Manilal Jugaldas had disappeared. There was a rumour that he committed suicide. The rate dropped to Rs. 775. A panic was the result. The Vice-President who was on the spot acted promptly and ordered the market to be closed immediately—a step wisely called for but questioned by those who seemed incapable of realising the consequences of panic. What is a panic? A panic is a state of mind. It cannot be regulated by statute law nor preached down by press or pulpit. At such times, suspicion, apprehension and alarm take possession. Reflection and sobriety are crowded out, men do and say irrational and unreasoning things incidents trifling in themselves are exaggerated into undue proportions and all kinds of difficulties are conjured into the imagination. The best that can be said of such a phenomenon is that it is of brief duration." In order that a brief period of a day of unreasoning fear may pass off it is desirable that the market should be closed in such cases.

The panic no doubt subsided in a day. There was no public suffering or disturbance. The crisis did not affect any other market such as that of Government Securities, Bullion, Cotton, etc. There was no withdrawal of monies from any Bank. In no way it was a financial crisis. It would have passed off as an ordinary event, but as it occurred on the last day of June Settlement it upset the Settlement. In order to avoid depression which is always followed by panic and to have a smooth settlement my Committee had to take certain emergency measures in the interest of the *bonafide* public.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE DID.

I shall now explain what steps my Committee took after the subsidence of the panic and why those were necessary and warranted by what had occurred.

It was known that the two syndicates had to pay for and take delivery of 2000 shares Dyeing, 3000 shares Century and 5000 shares Madhavji out of the total sales of 5400 shares Dyeing, 5000 shares Century and 10,000 shares Madhavji. They having failed all these shares were thrown on the market. Members of my Association who purchased these shares for the Bull operators as their brokers had to take up and pay for them or to sell them off and meet the losses caused thereby.

Such a large holding could not be unloaded in the course of a day. In any case the *bonafide* seller must be paid his contract price. But it was not possible for the buying brokers to make payment owing to the disappearance of buyers, on the last day of the Settlement. My Committee therefore gave facilities to the Bull purchasers by prohibiting new forward sales and allowing fresh purchases. The Committee also resolved that those buyers who were unable to pay for the shares and take delivery in June must pay to the sellers the contract price less Rs. 800, which sum must be paid in July against the delivery of shares with a contango of Rs. 7-8-8 per share. For example if A sold his shares at Rs. 1,150 for June Settlement, he received Rs. 1,150—800 equal. Rs. 350 in June, and the balance Rs. 800 plus Rs. 7-8-0 as interest in July. Similar resolutions were passed for Century and Madhavji shares. Carrying forward rates were Rs. 351¼ for Century and Rs. 331¼ for Madhavji with a contango of Rs. 3¾ for both. The seller was thus secured a part payment in June and the balance in July. The shares were not to be delivered till full payment was made. In any case all the *bona-fide* sellers who held the shares were paid in full at the price at which they sold them. Thus the investing public did not lose anything. The entire loss was borne by the members of the Association. It was left to the investing public to judge of and appreciate the sterling integrity of the procedure adopted. But it is a matter of regret to have to say that instead of appreciation there was nothing but wholesale denunciation. The Committee was accused of having failed to protect the Bulls in their difficulties. It was suggested that Bulls ought to have been allowed to pay damages at the rate fixed by the Committee and not forced under the circumstances to take delivery of the shares, particularly Madhavji Mills shares, they bought. Thus their losses might have been reduced and they would have been relieved from their liabilities to take delivery of the shares. The Committee did not deem it right and proper to carry out this suggestion. Such a procedure could only be adopted under the most extraordinary circumstances. It would mean cancellation of contracts with nominal damages. It is the duty of the Association to safeguard the interests of the *bona-fide* sellers and not to protect speculators and gamblers, whether they be Bulls or Bears. Under the circumstances there is nothing to be surprised at by the malignant attacks of Bull speculators. That the course adopted by the Committee was right and proper is well supported by *Capital* in its issue of 11th June 1925.

ANOTHER ALLEGATION.

Another allegation hurled against the Committee was that they did not further extend the June Settlement day. That such a suggestion should come from those who had to make payments need not surprise any one. Of course, people who lose money by reason of their own folly or recklessness are in no way inclined to pay losses so incurred. There was no reason why payments should be further delayed. I was quite confident that the Settlement would be carried through successfully on the day fixed for the porpose and therefore firmly determined in the interest of the public not to alter the day of payment.

One can easily realize from facts above stated the attitude my Committee took was really in the interest of the *bona-fide* investing public against that of gamblers.

Three brokers only were unable to meet their liabilities and were therefore hammered, whereas fourteen brokers made a compromise with their creditors, thirteen of them paying eight to twelve annas in the rupee and one, annas five. These fourteen brokers were unable to pay in full not because they speculated and lost but because they could not recover the amount due to them from their clients. This was their misfortune. The public might have lost say Rupees a lac or two owing to the failure of these brokers. This loss of the public in comparison with the less sustained by the Association is very insignificant. In ordinary course of business, such events are possible and as a matter of fact they do occur in every business.

(To be continued.)

SURAT SCHOOL-BOARD.

A Surat Municipal Councillor writes:—

The New School Board of Surat City Municipality under the Elementary Education Act consisted at first of nine elected members out of whom four were elected from amongst Municipal Councillors and five were elected as representing special interests and classes as prescribed by rules. By Sec. 3 of the Act the Government has reserved power to nominate three members to the Board but it was declared when the bill was under consideration and thereafter that Government would exercise the power only if the special interests as prescribed by the rules were not represented on the School-Board.

Though on the Surat School Board all special interests and classes were duly represented as prescribed by rules Government have gone behind their declarations and nominated three members on the Board a Christian, a Parsi and a Jain, two of whom have little educational qualifications or experience. Thus what little freedom was conceded to the Board has been partly nullified by the Government by its policy of nomination.

It is deplorable that an Indian Minister has been responsible for this policy of nomination. If it is suggested that these gentlemen were nominated because their committees had no representative on the Board, apart from the fact that it would be stretching the principle of communal representation too far the Government could have met the difficulty by giving the Municipality the right to elect suitable members from those communities as it did in the case of other special classes.

The obvious interference from the facts stated above is that the policy of nomination has been resorted to in spite of the pious declaration to the contrary in order to curb the powers and nullify the influence of the elected section in the School Board.

In the end I have to appeal to the people of the Presidency and members of the Bombay Legislative Council to agitate and move for the amendment of Sec. 3 of the Elementary Education Act, 1923 so as to do away with Government's power of nomination so that there may not be any chance of abuse of power reserved to the Government by that section.

ANAVIL SAMAJ DISPUTE.

SURAT, July 21.

Because of the injunction of the High Court of Bombay obtained by Messrs. Gulabhai Mohanbhai and Haribhai Rughnathji Desai against the chairman and members of the managing committee of the Anavil Samaj holding their meeting on the 19th instant, the chairman, Mr Balwantrai R. Desai of Baroda, announced on the 19th instant when the members had gathered for the meeting that the meeting would not be held and that they should disperse. The chairman then walked away.

As some members, however, thought that not holding the meeting would affect the poor students of the caste, an independent meeting of the members of the Anavil Samaj was held there and then, and a resolution appointing a committee and authorising it to collect funds for giving scholarships to poor Anavil students was unanimously adopted. Rs. 1,200 were contributed in the meeting at once.—A. P.

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS IN POONA.

POONA, July 21.

The Dawoodi Bohra Community, through Bhai Abdul Tayab Zakiuddin Saheb, have placed their well known property "Husaine Bagh" in Sachapir Street at the disposal of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference to be held on the 11th and 12th August next. Delegates will be accommodated in the upper storey of this bunglow, where suitable purdah arrangements have been provided.

The second session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Conference, which is to be held on the 10th August will also be held in the same building. Mrs. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer will give a Purdah Party the same day, at which the delegates will have an opportunity of meeting the President, Begum Abdul Kadar Saheba, wife of the President, Legislative Council, Punjab. It is to be regretted that Lady Wilson, who had consented to be present, will not be able to come, having left for England.

The Honorary Secretary Begum Nafees Dulhan Saheba, wife of Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, is assisting the Reception Committee and hope to make the Conference a success. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mrs. Hamid Ali wife of the Collector of Larkana.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. Jelal Shah (wife of Captain Jelal Shah) and Mrs. Shaik Yakoob, (wife of the Oriental Translator to Government), the Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee, Hussaini Babi, Sachapir Street, Poona.—A. P.

"RAJPUTANA RAILWAY TRAIN DETENTION."

"New Recruit" writes:—A few days back your Ajmere correspondent referred to the detention of a Passenger train at Ajmere by the General Traffic Manager of the B.B. & C.I. Railway because he was enjoying a Dance at the Railway Institute. But anybody who understands railway working will refuse to take the statement to be true. By the General Traffic Manager is meant Mr. E. Trevor Robinson, one of the ablest Traffic officers in the whole of India, a man who has striben throught his lifetime service for regular and efficient working, strict following of the rules and for always insisting on his staff following his own example. in short a man who is at present the soul of the Traffic working of the Railway. It may have been a fact that the train was detained. it may have been a fact that the General Traffic Manager travelled by it, but the correspondent's inference seems to be grossly wrong.—Railway administration has also some fixed rules which are not so easily infringed.

GIRGAM LIQUOR-SHOP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter published in your esteemed paper on the 10th instant under the heading 'Girgaum-Liquor-Shop', I am desired by my Committee to state that the Collector wrote to say on the 27th of May last that the permission for the said Liquor-shop was given on condition of the licensee complying with certain structural and user requirements. Now everybody knows how inconsequential such conditions are. it is impossible to understand how these nominal requirements would abate the nuisance which a liquor-shop is bound to cause; how they would prevent the drunkards resorting to the shop to be less rowdy, less obscene in their conduct and manners; how, again, they would remove the evil influence on the tender minds of young school-boys and more particularly the school-girls of the evil sights inseparably associated with a liquor-shop, and, finally, how they would lessen the nuisance to the visitors of the Brahman eating-house at the very entrance of which the shop is to be located. The sanctioned location, therefore, must tempt people, who have so far avoided the evil of drink and who do not want it among them.—Yours, etc.,

S. V PHADNIS,
Secretary to the Committee appointed by the Public Meeting on 17-6-25.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In a press note issued in October last the reasons which led the Bombay Government to abolish free-hand drawing as a subject for the Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations were explained. The action taken by Government gave rise however to some public agitation and the Hon. Minister of Education gave an assurance to the Legislative Council, at its March Session to reconsider the whole question. The Government have therefore now appointed the following Committee to discuss and advise on the question:—

Chairman.—Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, B.A. M.L.C.

Members.—R. A. Hoggarth, Esquire, I.E.S., Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work. Bombay Presidency. K. S. Vakil, Esquire, I. E. S., Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Jehangir A. Lalkaka, Esquire, Artist, Bombay.

Mr. Hoggarth will act as Secretary to the Committee and will fix the date and place of meetings in consultation with the Chairman.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

NOMINATIONS OF PRESIDENT BY KERALA C. C.

MADRAS, July 22.

The Kerala Congress Committee has nominated Babu Arabinda Ghose, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the order mentioned to preside over the coming session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Cawnpore.—A.P.

SIND EDITORS IN TROUBLE.

CHARGES UNDER SEC. 153 I. P. C.

HYDERABAD SIND, July 22.

Prosecutions under section 153 I. P. C. have been launched against the editor of the "Sindvasi" of Hyderabad and the editor of the "Mussalman" of Mirpurkhas before the district magistrate of Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas, respectively, for inciting religious and communal feelings and charges have been framed against both.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTERSHIPS.

A VOTER CONFERENCE.

NAGPUR, July 22.

The organising committee has finally decided to hold a voters' conference on the 30th inst. in the Victoria Technical Institute with a view to ascertain the voters opinion and to advise C. P. councillors for the immediate acceptance of ministerial responsibilities to save the reforms. For want of sufficient accommodation only voters holding tickets will be admitted to the hall. The resolution to be placed before the voters' conference is being drafted.—A. P.

C. P. LETTER.

TOWARDS UNITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 19.

At the suggestion of several public men and especially, the leaders of the three groups in the Swaraj Party of the C.P., the local Liberals seem to have revived their original proposal of holding the Conference for the sole purpose of devising ways and means for working out the Reforms, and have included among other subjects the question of bringing about unity among all political parties and to make the Congress the sole representative body to express India's demand for Swaraj. I understand that Sir Harisingh has circulated privately among his few friends a letter inviting their opinions on the following questions:—1. Whether the Reforms should be worked by acceptance of Offices? 2. Are you willing to bring about unity among all political parties in India? 3. Do you believe that if the Congress were made the sole Representative body to speak on behalf of all political parties in India, there will be any advantage? Is it necessary to suggest any changes in the present political programme before the nation? What steps do you suggest for bringing round the Government? Do you think it necessary to present any scheme of Swaraj? If so do you advise that same be prepared by the Congress or by the Hindus and Muhamedans jointly or separately? What advice wuold you give to the people after reading the speech of Lord Birkenhead? It is believed that if the meeting which Dr. Gour has called to-morrow were to express itself in favour of calling a Round Table Conference, the Swarajists who had definitely setteled not to take part in the deliberations of the Conference may perhaps be persuaded to modify their opinions and may if necessary join the deliberations.

The resolutions which the India Swaraj Party passed at its meeting at Calcutta seem to find favour with all leading public men who feel that the resolution adopted by the party was the best answer which the Swaraj Party has given to the Secretary of State for India. The Swarajist Paper, in its to-day's leading article advises the people of this province to support the idea of holding the Round Table Conference for the purpose of bringing about unity between the different political parties; to extend a hand of co-operation if the Government were to offer honorable terms of co-operation.

A SURPRISE VISIT IN JAIL.

MULTAN, July 22.

The District Jail Board including the Deputy Commissioner and the Sessions judge paid a surprise visit to the Multan Central jail where about 1,400 are imprisoned. The Board was of opinion that condemned prisoners should be kept aloof.

(Continued from column 6.)

as she refused a spitoon was thrown at her and a drum was broken by the throwing of a stone. The defence evidence is not quite convincing on these points but it is not unlikely that the complainant made himself somewhat disagreeable that night. His conduct if objectionable should not have been met with such severe assault. I am convinced that accused Nos. 3 and 4 belaboured him with Eddy Polo sticks. I find them gnilty under sections 324 and 114 of I. P. C. and sentence each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six week's rigorous imprisonment.

HOSPITAL REGISTER TAMPERED WITH

INCIDENT AT J. J. HOSPITAL.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

Severe strictures on the conduct of a member of the J. J. Hospital staff are contained in the judgment which Mr. D. N. D. Khandawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, delivered on the 10th inst. in the case in which Haji Adam Haji Junab charged Basantibai, a singing girl, Mohansingh and six others with grievous hurt and abetment on the 22nd of April last. In the course of his judgment his worship said:

In the fight that took place accused No. 3 also received some injuries and the three injured persons were treated in J. J. Hospital that night and allowed to go. At the Police Station Inspector Barnes, the Inspector, took down, the complainant's first information in which he says that Basantibai and her people threatened to kill him on account of some previous quarrels and accused No. 3 and his father and others assaulted him with sticks. The complainant felt aggrieved as the police did not take up the case and on the next day he obtained a medical certificate from the J. J. Hospital purporting to be a copy of what was taken down the previous night by the Hospital Assistant, and succeeded in getting an order from the Superintendent of Police for the prosecution of the seven accused.

The complainant has received three injuries, 2 on the head and 1 on his left arm. One of the injuries on the head appears to have been caused by a loaded stick like an Eddy Polo stick and the principal assailant is accused No. 3 who was joined by accused No. 4. I see no reason to disbelieve the complainant on this point but I cannot help stating that in other respects his evidence is very unsatisfactory. In his cross-examination, he said that Basantibai instigated the accused to strike saying, "The police are ours, go on strike". To the Inspector, he never said a word about this. He falsely charges the inspector for not taking down what he had said to him that night and that he was not listened to by the Sub-Inspector Inamdar who threatened him and at times abused him. Inspector Barnes came in to the witness box and said that he correctly recorded what the complainant told him. I believe what this experienced police officer says for he has no reason to depart from the usual practice of recording first informations. In my opinion, he was justified in referring the complainant to a criminal court as the sizes of the wounds appeared to be ordinary and the fact of the assault with Eddy Polo sticks was never mentioned to him. The allegation that the Sub-Inspector, Inspector Inamdar abused him and threatened him is false. It is made with a view to injure him and prevent him if he chose to visit Basantibai's house to hear music. In his first information the complainant says that on account of some previous quarrels he was assaulted. In the witness box he makes two entirely different statements. The first that as he refused to give a diamond ring to Basantibai, he was assaulted and secondly because Mr. Inamdar put the accused up on account of jealousy.

TAMPERING WITH HOSPITAL DOCUMENT.

After the prosecution was ordered, the complainant's second complaint was recorded by the Deputy Inspector McKenna. It is a long and well thought out document containing many statements which are absolutely false and made with a view to lend colour to the original simple story. I cannot help stating that in his zeal to have his case taken up by the police the complainant won over by some mysterious method the Hospital Assistant Mr. J. A. Gueizelar and made him alter the sizes of the wounds and re-ink the entries in the Hospital Register. The original measurements taken by Mr. Gueizelar and admitted to be correct were $2x\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}x\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{4}$. The altered are $2\frac{3}{4}x\frac{3}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}x\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. The explanation given is that as he felt that he was wrong, he re-examined the wounds and hence the alteration. His reason for re-inking is that the original ink was faint. Now there are several entries in ink which he described as faint and yet he has not re-inked them. I have seen the register carefully the ink is not so faint as to necessitate any re-inking at all. The reason given for altering the measurements is false. It is absurd to suppose that a Hospital assistant with some experience would show so much carelessness as not to take down proper measurements of the wounds in the first instance and within a few minutes discover that the wounds being much larger take further measurements. There is not a single entry in the whole of the register showing instances of such glaring alterations.

I am of opinion that these alterations and the re-inking did not take place that night at all. They were made on the next day for reasons best known to the witness. A public document has been deliberately tampered with by Mr. Gueizelar who is expected to show honesty and strict impartiality. His conduct requires investigation by the Surgeon-in-charge of the J. J. Hospital and such action as he may deem proper.

THE SENTENCE.

The accused in their defence say that it was the complainant and some men who were with him are responsible for the disturbance. It is sought to be proved that he asked Basantibai to stop singing and

(Continued in column 5.)

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DELHI LETTER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 16.

It has taken our City Fathers full two years to make up their minds to introduce compulsory education in the city. The scheme they have just passed is an experimental measure. It is not intended to introduced compulsory education throughout the city, but only in two specified areas. If the results are found to be encouraging the scheme will be extended to other parts of the Imperial City

Printing trade has been making progress in Delhi. We have now 127 presses as against 106 last year. The number of the newspapers is also increasing.

Chaudri Lotan Singh's case is the talk of the town. He, along with five others, was arrested on 28th ultimo before the Bakri-Id under Sec. 151 Cr. P. C. But the next day the authorities decided to proceed against them under sec. 107 Cr. P. C. On the 7th instant the accused through their vakil presented an application to the Magistrate for bail, but the Magistrate postponed the consideration of the application to the 9th instant. On the 9th instant, the Magistrate after long arguments passed an order allowing the accused to be bailed out on their furnishing security of Rs. 3,000 with three sureties each. The accused immediately put in bonds but when requested to scrutinise the securities and pass orders the Magistrate refused to do so himself and sent the bonds on to the Tahsildar,—a novel procedure according to defence counsel. On the 10th the Tahsildar took a half-holiday, so the accused could not obtain release on that day. On the 11th the Tahsildar furnished his security of the bonds but the Magistrate had to attend duties at the Treasury, so that day too the accused could not be enlarged. The 12th was Sunday. On the 13th morning the Magistrate rejected the bail bonds as "insufficient". And he released them only on Monday afternoon when fresh bonds were put in by the defence. Meanwhile before scrutinising the security the Magistrate withdrew the original notice served on the accused in coal and served fresh notices enhancing the amount of security from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 with two securities.

The new Delhi is still in the hands of masons who are working away to satisfy the brick and mortar craze of the bureaucracy. It is said when the olympians descend from the hills, in November they will find everything tip-top at Raisina. The Legislative Chambers are nearing completion. The Nizam's palace is practically over, and so are the costly residences of other princes. The bureaucracy have raised a new city at great cost. But it will be many many years before the merchants can be induced to vacate their houses in old Delhi, and shift to the new one.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

Reviewing the administration report of the Ahmedabad Municipality the Collector of Ahmedabad observes:—The Municipality has been very active in the disposal of business. Naturally in certain points opinions differ as to the wisdom of its policy, but I gladly acknowledge that in its dealings with Government it has always been prompt and ready to observe official proprieties. The Municipality, although on its new basis the elected element forms 4/5 of the total, has been meeting a good deal of criticism both within and without. This is a healthy sign. The public of Ahmedabad are keenly interested in the advancement and improvement of the city, and doubt is being freely expressed as to whether political party should be introduced into the local administration.—A.P.

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"Bombay Chronicle" 24/7/25.

POONA LETTER.

CRAZE FOR STATUE-RAISING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 20.

Though the Government is here and the session of the Legislative Council is going, on Poona, so far as the general public is concerned, is comparatively dull during July and August owing to the rainy season. It has been raining here for the last whole week and there has nothing happened to excite the people or to attract them out of the house to wade through the muddy streets. And Poona has a special reputation for such streets.

LOK. TILAK MANDIR.

The dullness of the season is relieved by the pleasure which Poona people are anticipating from three coming events. These events have, not all of them, cast their shadows but instead, their shining light as it were. One is the opening of the Lok. Tilak Mandir on the 1st of August at the hands of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde. This building is erected as a memorial to Lok-Tilak on the ground given by Shri Jagannath Maharaja on a historic plinth. It was decided that the Home Rule League Fund should be expended in building a suitable memorial to Lok-Tilak and starting an institution therein to study and propagate his principles in life. The building is now almost ready and on the 1st of August which is his All-India anniversary day, it is to be declared open. It is said that Lala Lajpat Rai was invited, but being ill he has expressed his inability to come down. That day last year Lok-Tilak's statue was unveiled by Pandit Nehru and that was a very splendid ceremony. This year a building is to be opened. Every year almost on the day one important ceremony in honour of Tilak's memory is celebrated and this year also Poona is prospectively enjoying the function

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The second thing which Poona is looking forward to is the Industrial Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar held during the Ganesh festivities in the Maharaja Baug under the auspices of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya. It was first started by Mr. B. V. Gharpure and during the last three or four years it is being successfully conducted. The popularity is increasing and industrialists also are coming to take keener and keener interest in it. This year permanent shop-fronts have been erected and other conveniences of the shop-keepers are sought to be studied. Prizes of about Rs. 100 are to be awarded to various persons who exhibit industrial skill in the prescribed matters and some certificates and medals also are to be distributed.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL.

The third and the most important event is the Ganapati Festival. It is to begin on the 23rd of August and last for ten days after that. This festival was first begun by Lok-Tilak and ever since those days it has crystallized into a distinctive fixture of Poona public life. The mind of the whole city is obsessed with it and like the sea in tide the city-public is full of excitement, sensation, emotion, patriotism, religiosity and alas! communal and personal bitterness latterly!! In my last, I pointed out how winds are blowing and how a joyful and patriotic festival has turned out to be a sorrowful and grievous affair. At least fifteen Mela-Managers have agreed in writing that they would not sing songs full of rabid personal criticism. During the last three or four years devotion to God or inspiration of patriotism had disappeared and billingsgate had taken the place of noble feelings and sentiments towards God. It cannot be said that the whole thing will charge altogether this year, but at least attempts have been made to improve matters and make that use of the festival for which it was originally meant. The Ganesh Mandal, Managers of public Ganapatis, the conductors of the Melas, the Government, the organisers of the gatherings of the Melas and the people themselves—on all of them the responsibility of the festival falls and if they co-operate the evil feature of the Ganeshotsava will be eliminated.

FIT OF STATUE-MAKING.

The Municipality is passing through a fit of statue-making. The proposal for erecting a statue to Jyotiba Phule has given rise to half a dozen such proposals. Mr. Dandvate has proposed that of Ramdas Swami, Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C. has suggested that of Shivaji Maharaja, Mr. K. M. Phatak has given notice of two resolutions about erecting statues of Dshbandhu Das and Sir George Lloyd. The Municipality has already adopted a proposition to erect a statue of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Evidently all these propositions are intended as a counterblast to Jyotiba Phule's statue at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The Satyashodhaks alone wants this statue, while the public resents the proposal and the Municipality has already a very big deficit. There is no doubt that if all these statues are set up the Municipality will have to shut up shop, if not to run into a never-to-be paid debt. Both for members and the Municipality there are many many more important things to do than to waste breath and money in such resolutions. But these things essential for city's welfare are unpardonably neglected and this race of meaningless statue-making is being enth siastically run.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUSTER.

I

Mr. Manilal B. Desai, (Poona) says that India's alleged incapacity to govern herself is, if true, the strongest condemnation of British rule and that ceaseless agitation is the only honourable reply to Lord Birkenhead.

II

J. D. (Bombay) says that for Lord Birkenhead to twit India with incapacity to govern herself when his own government has disarmed a whole nation is not chivalry but only adding insult to injury.

III

Mr. Chota Lall, (Bombay) says that Lord Birkenhead is only out to sow seeds of disunion among nationalists and assures him that they are too sick of ministerial platitudes to be tempted.

HARD LOT.

Mr. Chhotubhai B. Desai (Amalsad) informs that while cabinmen from sophala to Vishwamitri station have by agitation had their hours of duty reduced to eight, several Station Masters and Deputy Station Masters at Stations like Dhaisar, Kelva Road etc., have to work for twelve hours even at night, on the mere ground that their quarters are just near the Station, though these Station Masters have not only to work with Cabinmen on both sides but also to attend to other work of the Station, such as issue and collection of tickets, booking of parcels and luggage, etc. The correspondent asks the Railway authorities what they have to say to such palpable injustice.

AT PEOPLE'S COST.

"Passenger", (Ahmedabad) informs that the Traffic Superintendent of the Porbandar State Railway is a Port Officer under the Bombay Government whose services are lent by Government to the State, and that he receives his usual pay as Port Officer and is also allowed to accept the office of Traffic Superintendent in a Native State. The correspondent wonders how this is allowed and why the Railway Board should consider Government service in the Customs a qualification for the office of Traffic Superintendent.

RENT COLLECTION.

Mr. R. K Teve, (Dadar) says that Mr. G. B. Hukeri's statement that landlords pay taxes to the Municipality by the Western Calendar is wrong and that in calculating net rateable valuation of property, the Indian Calendar is necessarily taken into consideration.

COMMUNAL COURTS.

Mr. M. M. Desai, (Bombay) says that Mr. Barjorji Cooper's suggestion that there should be a Bench of Parsi Honorary Magistrates to try Parsis for cases like assault, insult, etc., and the assumption that it is degrading for a Parsi to be tried by a non-Parsi could be prompted only by a narrow vision and petty communal vanity. The degratation, he observes, is in the offence and the best way for a man to save himself from degradation is to refrain from committing offences. The assumption, if true of Parsis, should be as true of other communities.

A PRINCIPLE.

A correspondent from Ankola (North Canara) says that it is a well-known principle that District officers must not be persons owning any landed property in their districts or having any stake therein, but that Government have been recently violating this principle in North Canara.

HONOUR TO DESHBANDHU.

Mr V. K. Chate, (Belgaum) says that it is up to Belgaum, which is still ringing with the praise of Deshbandhu Das, to keep at least a bust of the Deshbandhu in the local General Library.

KURLA AMENITIES.

Mr. M. C. Mody (Kurla) asks the local municipality whether it is aware (1) that the water supply in several parts of the town is so scanty that people have to keep awake long before twilight to get their day's supply, (2) that, not to speak of streets, the compound of the municipality itself is covered with "ankle-deep mud, (3) and that by-lanes are never swept clean."

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions, I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertized hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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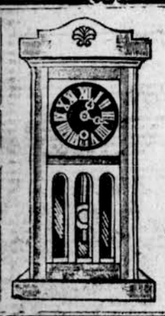
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